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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 65 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

Germany's Qualified Acceptance Of Invitation?

To Attend League Council As Equal?

More Troops Marched To Rhineland

"For German Freedom And German Equality"

LONDON, March 15.

It is learned in London that Germany has accepted the League's invitation with qualifications which is believed to mean that Germany will attend the Council only as a free and Independent State sitting among her equals.—Reuter.

FORCES IN RHINELAND INCREASED

METZ, Mar. 14.

Germany is increasing her forces in the Rhineland instead of withdrawing them according to the information reaching here.

It is reported from Sarrebruck that further detachments of heavy artillery arrived in the afternoon and the garrison at Loerrach is said to have been reinforced to-day by a regiment of artillery from Ulm.

General Halm also arrived with staff officers of Reichswehr who are working day and night making topographical surveys.—Reuter.

"REINFORCEMENTS INDISPENSABLE"

METZ, March 14.

The Parliamentary Commission for Army after inspecting the French fortifications stated that re-inforcements are indispensable for garrison towns which are emptied for the fortification of the Frontier.

It is expected that new detachments will be moved up immediately to Ulm already reinforced by two regiments of Infantry. Air Minister Deat flew over the fortified region from Sedan to Sarrebourg to-day.

"RIGHT ON THEIR SIDE"

MUNICH, Mar. 14.

Herr Hitler in a 90 minute electoral speech did not mention the invitation to London. He gave the slogan for the election on March 29 "for German and German equality". He said, "We want to live in peace with France and extend friendship to our Western neighbours. We do not interfere with other nations' internal politics and want them also to respect ours."

Herr Hitler said the German people could not tolerate being sent from one international lawcourt to another especially if they had right on their side.—Reuter's Special.

HITLER PLEADS FOR FURTHER MANDATE

Prepared To Bear All Responsibility

Huge crowds in the exhibition hall and the adjoining meadow waiting for 90 minutes for the arrival of Herr Hitler were moved to unrestrained enthusiam by the broadcast descriptions of Herr Hitler's triumphal progress through the streets of the city as also the speech of Herr Wagner, the Nazi leader of Bavaria who administered a vow of eternal loyalty to Hitler and in the name of 300,000 Germans of Munich protested against the action of foreign statesmen in describing the events on March 7, as breach of treaty.

Herr Hitler who was greeted with thundering cheers began his speech recalling the disorganised state of Germany when he came to power. He said he was prepared to bear all responsibility and appealed for further mandate. Herr Hitler is still speaking. (21/10 hrs.)

SOVIET PRESS WARNS GERMANY

MOSCOW, March 14.

The Soviet press is jubilant over French Senate's ratification of the Franco-Soviet pact which is hailed as another link in the chain of collective security. The official organ "Isvestia" warns Germany that despite all intrigues France and Soviet decided jointly to defend the cause of peace while "Pravda" says the pact is exclusively the instrument of peace and is not directed against any country.—Reuter's Special.

NOT TO PREJUDICE COUNCIL'S DECISION

LONDON, Mar. 14.

A communique after to-day's Locarno meeting says the next meeting will be held as soon as the Council of the League reached a decision on the communications submitted thereto by the French and Belgian governments.

It is understood the powers agreed to postpone possible measures in order not to prejudge the decision of the Council regarding the violation of Locarno.

It is learnt that France does not intend to make move for the submission of the Franco-Soviet pact for the ruling of the International Court but if juridical confirmation is thought necessary France would agree provided all Powers are willing to abide by the Court's decision.—Reuter.

OCCUPATION ONLY "SYMBOLICAL"

LONDON, March, 14.

The German military forces in the Rhineland zone total only 36,500 including the organised police forces according to a statement issued by the German embassy. It says there are no armoured fighting units and no bombing aeroplanes in the Rhineland and in view of the fact that the territory in question consists of one eighth of Germany contains important towns and is inhabited by one fifth population of the country the occupation cannot be considered anything but symbolical.

INEQUITY OF DELIMITATION

Dharwar Women Protest Against Seat To One Taluka

DHARWAR, March 15.

Mrs. Radhabai Kamalapur, Bhagini Mandal, Dharwar wires:—

Dharwar women at a public meeting passed a resolution that the meeting was of opinion that it was inequitable to restrict the Dharwar District Women's Constituency to Ranebennur Taluka only and further that the constituency should at least include Dharwar Southern Division as proposed by the Provincial Delimitation Committee.

BR. COAL TRADE AND "SANCTIONS"

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 14.

Figures for overseas trade in February show the exports at 35 millions sterling, highest since February 1930. Imports at 62¼ millions exceeded February 1935 figures by six millions but nearly eight million less than January 1936.

The effect of sanctions against Italy is shown both in imports and exports. For instance, the export of coal to Italy amounted only to 15,000 tons compared to over 300,000 in February 1935.

WILL HITLER ACCEPT INVITATION?

BERLIN, March 15.

Herr Hitler, accompanied by Von Ribbentrop arrived from Munich and drove to Chancellery, where he was long closeted with high officials. It is understood he is working on his reply to the invitation to London. It is believed doubtful whether he would accept it, but it is expected he will send a general explanation of Germany's standpoint.

Possibly as a concession to French opinion the big parade of Rhineland troops, arranged at Frankfort at noon on Monday, has been cancelled. Arrangements for the military tatoo in the evening in honour of the visit of Herr Hitler whose speech will be broadcast remains unaltered.—Reuter's Special.

Avoiding "Provocation" To Powers

(SPECIAL CABLE).

COLOGNE, March 15.

Herr Hitler forbade the carrying of old wartime colours of the Eighth Army Corps, at a parade of ex-servicemen, in order that no provocation might be given to foreign Powers. Ex-soldiers from all parts of the lower Rhine assembled at the Exhibition Hall for dedication of their new flag designed by Herr Hitler himself.

STOP PRESS

HITLER CONFERS WITH ADVISERS

BERLIN, March 15.

While official circles are reticent, it is understood in diplomatic quarters that Germany has given qualified acceptance to the League's invitation to attend the future Council meetings. Herr Hitler conferred with his advisers including Goebbels, General Goering and Baron Von Neurath until about 5 p.m. on the wording of the reply which was subsequently sent to M. Avenol.—Reuter.

IRAN BAN ON INDIAN PILGRIMS

No Visas To Be Issued To Visitors During Mohurrum

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 14

Information has been received from Iran that the Government there are refusing to give visas to Indian pilgrims proceeding during the Mohurrum season to that country. Presumably the order of the Iran Government placing restrictions on Indian pilgrims entering their border will not last beyond the present pilgrim season. The British Consul General at Meshed is watching the situation but details are lacking at this end.

Snowfall In N. W. F. P.

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 14

There has been very heavy snowfall in Afghanistan, Waziristan and other adjacent areas in North West Frontier and according to one observer it was one of the heaviest snowfall ever witnessed during some years.

MANY ITALIANS KILLED?

Several Tanks Captured In Fierce Fighting In Amba Alagi

PARIS, Mar. 15.

Rrom Addis Ababa, Ethiopians launched an offensive in the north where fierce fighting is reported in the region of Amba Alagi.

It is unofficially reported that numbers of Italians were killed and several tanks captured.—Reuter.

SUBHAS TO SUPPORT JAWAHARLAL

In Complete Agreement With Panditji

NEW DELHI, March 15.

The "United Press" understands that Mr. Subash Chandra Bose on his return to India on the eve of the Lucknow Congress will offer wholehearted support to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with whom he had long talks during the last few months at Lausanne and Basel, on various aspects of the Indian problem.

On all material issues, particularly on the immediate issues that face India, Mr. Bose has found himself in agreement with Pandit Nehru.—United Press.

JAWAHARLAL REACHES LUCKNOW

Visits Exhibition Ground And Inspects Volunteers' Camp

LUCKNOW, March 15

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived this morning from Allahabad. He was given a rousing reception at the station by local Congressmen and a crowd of admirers. Later, he visited the "Motinagar" in the company of Dr. Murarilal, and inspected the arrangements in connection with the Congress session. He also visited the exhibition ground where Mr. Shankerlal Banker explained to him the various departments of the exhibition. He inspected the volunteers' camp in the company of Dr. Hardikar.

JAWAHARLAL WELCOMED

In the evening a meeting of the Lucknow Provincial Congress was held under the presidentship of Babu Purshotamdas Tandon. Jawaharlalji was accorded a warm reception on behalf of the Provincial Congress, amidst whom he found himself after two years. The meeting also passed a condolence resolution on the sad death of Mrs. Kamala Nehru.

PRESIDENT OF P.C.C.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai President of the Provincial Congress was re-elected by a large majority of votes, his rival Mr. Sri Prakash being defeated. Prior to the meeting, Acharya Narendra Deo and Mr. Kripalani were elected members of the A.I.C.C.

Pandit Jawaharlal is leaving to-morrow morning for Sitapur to see his mother-in-law, and will be returning in the evening. From there he proceeds to Delhi. —United Press.

SINO-BURMAN BOUNDARY

"Incidents" Do Not Affect Progress Of Work Of Commission

NEW DELHI, March 14

The progress of the Sino-Burman Commission under the chairmanship of Col. Iselin has not been affected by the two or three incidents which recently occurred near the undemarcated border. It is reported that these incidents occurred in Chinese territory wherein a few tribes were involved and some villages burnt by Chinese troops.

The Chinese themselves have assured that these incidents have been entirely internal and were in no sense directed against the activities of the Bombay Commission.

However action taken against the tribes has been effective and it is satisfactory to note that no escort on the British side was involved in any way.

The Academic Council of the Delhi University, it is understood, has decided in accordance with the Government Circular to extend the Bachelor of Arts course to three years from two as at present.

UNANIMOUS REPORT?

Assembly Select Committee On Delimitation Concludes Labours

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 15

The Select Committee of the Assembly on the Hammond Committee's report concluded its deliberations and reached practical unanimity on all important points. The report is being drafted and will be signed in a day or two. The Assembly will discuss the report on March 28.

There will be discussion on the Hammond Committee's report in the Council of State on a subsequent date.

CONGRESS SPOKESMAN ON FINANCE BILL

Assembly Party Puts Up G. B. Pant

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 15

It is understood that the main speaker from the Congress Party on the motion for the consideration of the Finance Bill will be Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant.

Hands Off Harijans

NONE BUT HINDUS HAVE CLAIM ON UNTOUCHABLES

Malaviyaji's Speech At Nasik

NASIK, March 15.

"Hands off the untouchables; none has a claim on the Harijans except the Hindus" declared Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, addressing a mass meeting on the river bank yesterday night.

"The untouchables have been with us so far", continued the speaker "and they are Hindus. Even when things were more difficult for them in the former times they chose not to forsake Hinduism; and now, when the Hindu leaders are trying their best to remove untouchability, will they forsake the religion of their forefathers?"

Proceeding, the Pundit said, "We, their elders and brothers will see that they remain with us, happy and contented." The speaker added that the Muslims and the Christians had no claim on them. The Depressed Classes had lived through their rules with their lot unbettered, almost unchanged.

With numerous citations from the Shastras, Pundit Malaviya pointed out that if untouchability was taken for granted, the method of 'Diksha' (religious imitation), specially laid down in the scriptures, entitled the Harijans to equal treatment, and appealed to the caste-Hindus to solve the problem to the satisfaction of the Harijans.

"SHASTRIS" KEEP MUM

A full dress debate on untouchability from the Shastric viewpoint took place yesterday evening between Pundit Malaviya and his Pundits and twenty Shastris of the Maharastra. None was admitted to the meeting except the Shastris, who were clad, excepting a Sanyasi, not in the traditional Brahmin dress but in frock coats, and had put on turbans. It is understood, at the outset the Malaviya party questioned the claim of the Shastris to be called so, even when they were living in 'Sudra Rajya', which, according to the Shastras, made everyone a 'Sudra'. Many times feelings ran high, as the discussion proceeded in Sanskrit and Hindi, with quotations and counter quotations from the scriptures. It appears, questions from the Malaviya side to the orthodox, as to why facilities of the treatment being accorded to the Muslims and Christians, should be refused to the Harijans, were not replied by the Shastris.

CIVIC ADDRESS

Tributes to his services to the country and Hinduism were paid in a civic address presented to Pundit Malaviya this morning in the Circle Cinema Hall before a packed house.

Pundit Malaviya, replying, spoke on the duty of municipalities, and exhorted the City Fathers to make Nasik a model city, for which it was ideally situated. It was one of the most holy places to the Hindus, and a health resort. He added that the Municipality should pay attention to universal primary education as a foundation of future life.

He concluded by urging that the Municipality should have interest in all the communities and see that all lived harmoniously.—A.P.

ONLY A DOMESTIC QUARREL

NASIK, March 15.

Two hour outspoken speeches by Harijans detailing their grievances and recounting their indignities were made when Pandit Malaviya met the followers of Dr. Ambedkar, at a meeting this evening, attended by Shankaracharya and progressive Hindus.

The Harijan speakers challenged Pandit Malaviya to show the immediate practical proof of the removal of untouchability.

Shankaracharya, replying, said the removal of untouchability was not the job of a single individual. It was task for the entire Hindu community, working together unitedly. He added: We will achieve success. We work now to retain you with us, but if you leave we will continue to work till we bring you back.

Pandit Malaviya said it was a domestic quarrel and must not be taken to others. He expressed the opinion that all Hindus should undergo a common 'diksha' initiation.—A. P.

We Refuse To Change Our Religion, Says Harijan Conference Chief

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, March 14.

Presiding at All Gujarat Harijan Conference this evening Mr. Muldas Vaishya enumerated the injustice meted out to Harijans by the Hindu community and appealed to them to give the Harijans equal rights and status in the Hindu Society. He said that Harijans were greatly indebted to Mahatmaji who is trying hard for the amelioration of their conditions through the Harijan Sevak Sangh. He was, however, of opinion that the progress made by the Harijan Sevak Sangh so far, was not quite satisfactory although a good beginning had been made.

The president also criticised the Government for their apathy towards this movement and appealed to the Government to take active, steps for removing their grievances. Continuing president said that they were perfectly satisfied with the Poona Pact which protected their interests satisfactorily. They were fairly represented in the New Constitution and it would be their duty to agitate in new legislatures for further protection of their rights and interests.

NO CONVERSION.

Coming to the question of change of religion, the president said that there was no religion more cultural and liberal than the Hindu religion, and the Harijans would never be benefited by a change in religion. "Hindu religion is our religion and we refuse to change it" declared the president emphatically' Instead of frittering away their energies in discussing the question of change of religion, which would divide their community, he appealed to his co-religionists to consolidate themselves and to start doing the constructive work of improving themselves by removing a number of evil practices prevailing amongst them.

Concluding, the president asked them to encourage Khadi and village industries and appealed to Harijan youths to carry on strenuous propaganda both outside and among their own community, rather than depend on others.

Wedding Feast Tragedy

LAHORE, March 15.

A Muslim marriage party of twenty including the bridegroom developed signs of poisoning immediately after partaking of afternoon meal at the bride's house. Except for one man who was removed to hospital all recovered. Police are investigating.—A. P.

LAHORE, March 15.

With reference to the press report that Sir Herbert Emerson, Governor of the Punjab, is proceeding on leave. Associated Press is reliably informed that there is no truth in the report.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted for a Charitable Dispensary at Vapi, (R. S. Daman Road) a Hindu L.M. & S. or M.B.B.S. having at least five years' experience, one with post-graduate experience in Surgery and Midwifery preferred. Free quarters and private practice outside dispensary hours allowed, apply stating age, minimum salary and qualifications to Box No. 5766, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted competent Stenographers possessing first class knowledge of English for Aden. Good prospects for efficient hands. Apply Box No. 5764, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted immediately Bill-Collector. One who can deposit Rs. 150 need apply Box No. 5759, "Bombay Chronicle.'

Wanted a Gujarati knowing Graduate to work as a probationary assistant for a responsible post in Surat People's Co-operative Bank Limited, Surat. Preference will be given to an applicant who has worked in a Bank. Starting salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 according to qualifications and experience. Apply with testimonials, stating minimum salary to the Managing Director. (2803).

12. TO BE LET.

To let—2nd floor flat, drawing, dining, 2 bed-rooms, 2 bath-rooms, 2 verandahs with sea view, at French Road, Chowpatty, rent moderate. Also a shop. Apply Mrs. Tyabji, Chowpatty. (5745).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Next session of training classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service (L.S.G.D.) conducted under the joint auspices of Government of Bombay and Local Self-Government Institute commences at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad from 15th April, 1936. Apply for revised prospectus and admission to the Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (2784).

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping! Expert Tuition. Moderate Fees. Success Guaranteed.—Join Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (5721).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Liquidate 100-Rupee Maternity-Loan by Ten 10-7|16th-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. 5691.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted District agents and organisers on commission, salary or both for the Saraswati Insurance Co., Ltd which has just closed its first successful year. Apply Narang Bros & Co., Ltd. Managing Agents, Lahore.

Wanted—An Influential and Capable Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency on lucrative terms by the Golden Eagle Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore. Directorate include M.L. Pasricha, Esqr., C.I.E., Retired Post Master General, Bengal (Chairman); Sir Mirza Zafar Ali, Kt., K.B., Retired Judge, High Court, Lahore: Sir Sayyed Mohd. Mehr Shah, Kt., M.L.A. Only experienced persons possessing business introducing ability and organising capacity need apply to Post Box No. 225, Lahore. (2688).

Wanted Agents in Bombay for mofussil electrical firm; cash security necessary. Apply stating experience, pay or commission required, to Box No. 5762, "Bombay Chronicle.'

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation. specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

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GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
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Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of one Slow Speed electrically-driven air compressor as per the specification attached to the form of contract will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1936

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for one Slow Speed Air Compressor", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 2,000/-.

Forms of contract, specification, &c., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on payment of Rs. 2/- each form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) N.V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated, 13th March, 1936.

2818

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the proposed Building on Plot No. 399, Telang Road, Dadar-Matunga Estate, for SOUTH INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE CONSUMERS' SOCIETY, LTD., Matunga.

Copies of tender form, plans and specifications can be had at Rs. 7 per copy and agreement etc., can be inspected in the office of the undersigned during office hours from the 18th instant.

The Society does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

SEALED TENDERS will be receied by the undersigned upto 3 P.M. (S.T.) on 30th March 1936.

PATKI JADHAV & DADARKAR,
Architects,
66, Stock Exchange New Building, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay.
2814.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JASODABAI, widow of Jadavji Kanji Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at the junction of Dean Lane and Humum Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 1st Carpenter Street near Khetwady in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 92 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3674, New No. 8858, New Survey No. 5249 Cadastral Survey No. 2987 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6572 and Street No. 59 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Narayan Abaji, on or towards the West by the property of Balwant Bhaskar, on or towards the North by the said 1st Carpenter Street and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Mulchand Javerchand and now of Ramchandra Nursey.

Dated this 14th day of March 1936.

THAKORDAS and MADGAVKAR.
Purchaser's Attorneys

2822

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
Between
1. Rangoon Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THEE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY

Suit No. 21944 of 1934

1. CHOTTALAL MANECKLAL and 2. NATVERLAL THAKOREDAS ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
GANGABAI MAGANLAL BARFIWALLA ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 25th day of August, 1934, it was 'inter alia' ordered that the Defendant do pay to the Plaintiffs abovenamed a sum of Rs. 515|14|- inclusive of costs.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 10th day of September 1935 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building therein situate at Girgaum Back Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the City of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 343 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1A| 7520 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 424 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward Nos. 1258-59 and Street Nos. 37-41 and 42.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on the 23rd day of March 1936, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale dated 10th September, 1935 put up for sale by Public Auction on the Premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous and of this execution together with Sheriff's poundage.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the property to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the right, title and interest of the defendant in the property is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the right title and interest of the defendant in the property will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay or at the office of Messrs. Mazagaonwalla & Co., Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1936

CHUNILAL B. MEHTA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

2821.

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Most Thrilling Spectacle ever on the Screen!
CECIL B. DeMILLE'S
CRUSADES CRUSADES
A Paramount Super.

Auction Sales

BENNETT AND CO.

Sale of the properties situate at Jail Road Dongri, advertised to take place on Wednesday, the 18th inst. has been POSTPONED 'sine die.'

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE INDIAN CHINESE AND TIBETAN ANTIQUES, BRONZE VASES AND FIGURES, PORCELAIN JARS, CARVED FURNITURE. ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Party concerned and on account and at the risk of Gulam Mohidin Master, and his surety J. C. Rahimtulla Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (to-morrow) TUESDAY, the 17th March 1936, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, Fort, Antiques such as enamelled vases, idols and elephants studded with precious stones and of different sizes. Tibetan prayer tables, porcelain jars, old Rajput and Mogul paintings, sandalwood boxes, crystal and ivory figures, wall plates, bowls, large Satsuma jars, Tibetan Crown, cut-glass big lamp, carved side-tables, large size ivory Pagoda, ivory elephants with howdahs, etc etc.

Also by order of the concerned:—
One very valuable panel, idols, jade figures, etc.

The above articles are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

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A Wadia Movietone hit
THE
LAMINGTON
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
The Best
Indian Show-House
Pay a visit and you'll be satisfied.
To-day 5-15, 8 & 10-45.

ROTARY CLUB FOR HYDERABAD

Organising Committee Formed

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD (Dn.)
(By Mail.)

The presence of Mr. Bryant in Hyderabad was availed of by Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akber Hyderi, Finance Member, prior to his departure to Delhi, when the question of establishing a Rotary Club at Hyderabad was discussed. Several high officials including Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Chief Justice; Mr. S. T. Hollins, Col. J. Norman Walker, Major Slaughter, Mr. H. C. H. Armstead, Major M. G. Naidu, Dr. Hyder Ali Khan, Mr. Yousaf Ali were present in the meeting.

OBJECTS OF ROTARY.

On being introduced by Rt. Hon. Sir Akber Hyderi, Mr. Bryant in the course of a brief speech explained the objects of a Rotary Club and emphasised the need of establishing such an organisation in the premier Native State. He said that the maximum membership has been automatically fixed by the number of suitable classifications i.e. as large as the number of vocations in the city exist. He next, continued that in London the membership was about 280, in Chicago 360, in Bombay 200 or so and in Hyderabad it can be about 35.

Regarding the question of classification, Mr. Bryant observed that the diversity of interests and all the various vocations should be brought within the Rotary Club. Our motto is "Service above Self" and "He profits most who serves best."

LIKE FREE MASONRY.

Proceeding, Mr. Bryant stated that Rotary was something like free masonry. The only difference being that Rotarians seek for avenues of service, whereas in free masonry the person in need of help approaches them for help.

Asked by Sir Akber as to what avenues were open to Rotarians, the speaker said that in Bombay there were some depressed classes students receiving training as also some Anglo-Indian boys. Our aim is to propagate ideas, said Mr. Bryant, and help. In Calcutta 10 Rotarians were serving in various existing committees in various localities. We have to serve in an unostentatious manner. Co-ordination is thus secured.

In conclusion Mr. Bryant stated that the fact of a person recording an opinion, that such a club should be organised does not entail on him an obligation to join it eventually if he does not wish to join it.

ROTARY FOR HYDERABAD.

It was also intimated that the annual meeting would be held generally in the last week of February or in the beginning of March. After certain interpellations by the members, those present in the gathering voted in favour of the desirability of starting an association for Hyderabad, Secunderabad and Bolaram. An organising committee consisting of Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akber Hyderi, Dewan Bahadur S. Aryamudda Iyengar, Syed Ali Raza, Major Slaughter, Mr. H. C. H. Armstead, Mr. Mahboob Ali, Dr. Hyder Ali Khan, Mr. Yousuf Ali and Mr. Dilsukhram.

SHIPPING NEWS
Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS
Bombay, Mar. 14.

P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s Mail S.S. Moldavia of 10064 Reg., Tons Capt. J. M. Tickell arrived from Brisbane via Newcastle, Sydney, Hobart Melbourne, Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s S.S. Varsova of 19,55,45 Reg Tons Capt. A. Russell arrived from Basra via Bushire Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Lionel Edward's German S.S. Ockenfels of 4681 Reg Tons Capt. G. Voss arrived from Karachi via Bhavnagar and Marmagoa with general cargo.

The Japan Line S.S. Belgium Maru of 4215.95 Reg Tons Capt. N. Matsuura arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Cochin and Calicut with general cargo (Agents N.Y. Kaishya).

Killick Nixon and Coy's S.S. Silton Hall of 2810 tons Capt. R.C. Harrison arrived from Calcutta with cargo Scindia Steam Navg. Co. Ltd. S.S. Jalajyoti of 2698 Reg Tons Capt. J. T. Denby arrived from Bassein via Colombo, Ponani Calicut and Cannanore with general cargo.

LOADING

The following steamer entered for Loading on 14-3-36:

S.S. Hilda (L.T.S.N. Co.) for Italian Ports.

S.S. Belgium Maru (N.Y.K.) for Japan Ports.

S.S. Shwedagon (I.B.P. Co.) for Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, March 14.

P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s S.S. Moldavia or 10065 Reg Tons Capt. J. M. M. Tickell sailed for Marseilles and London via Portsaid with Passengers local and same bottom cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s S.S. Ranpura of 9331 Reg Tons Capt. J. M. Legg sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with local cargo and passengers.

Turner Morrison and Coy's S.S. Navab of 3424 Reg. Tons Capt. W. N. Dyett sailed for Calcutta in water Ballast.

James Finlay and Coy's S.S. City of Simla of 5955 Reg Tons Capt. J. MacMillan sailed for Barcelona, Dunkerk Antwerp via Karachi with Local and same bottom cargo.

Lionel Edward's S.S. Lichtenfels of 4594 Reg Tons Capt. T. Vight sailed for Karachi with L. & S.B. Cargo.

Lionel Edwards S.S. Nippon of 2521 Reg Tons Capt. H. Herstrom sailed for Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon in water Ballast.

O.S. Kaisha's S.S. Iwatesan Maru of 4059 Reg Tons Capt. K. Sakai sailed for Kobe via Penang and Singapore with local and bottom cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's S.S. Ozarda of 3088 Reg Tons Capt. W.C.O'Brien sailed for Rangoon in water Ballast.

Scindia S.N. Coy's S.S. Jalamohan of 3156 Reg Tons Capt. Feranby sailed for Bedi Bunder via Bhavnagar in water Ballast.

EXPORTS
Bombay, Mar. 14.

S.S. Yezpore for Kobe: 900 bls. cotton V. Ladha & Co.

S.S. Nelson Moore for Port Said 39990 bags gr. oil cake, The Oollseed Tr. Co. Ld., 23200 bags Linseed The Oollseed Tr. Co. Ld.

S.S. Uckermark for Antwerp: 2000 pakts. gr. oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

S.S. City of Hongkong for Liverpool: 5760 bags ground nuts, 4074 bags gr. oil cake, 990 bags massoor Ralli Bros.

For Glassgow: 495 bags massoor Ralli Bros.

S.S. Ockenfels for Bremen: 362 bls cotton Langley & Co.

For Gothenburg: 25 drms. castor oil Swastik Oil Mills, 26 bales cotton Twist L. O. Vora & Co.

For Stockholm; 25 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Hamburg: 198 bales cotton Craft Tex Products Ld., 31 bales cotton fly L. O. Vora, 100 bales cotton fly Sapt. Textile Products, 100 drms. castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Amsterdam: 500 bags Talc. powder D. Abraham & Son.

For Osto: 750 bags gr. oil cake U. Prasad & Co.

For Varna: 25 drms. castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

S.S. Burdwan for Antwerp: 75 bales hemp M. Nessim, 125 bales cotton B. Carsondas & Co.

For Salonica: 50 bales cotton Cottani & Co., 100 bales cotton D. R. Tulsha & Co.

For Havre: 15 bales hemp D. Anandjee, 120 bales cotton B. Cursondas & Co.

For Ghent: 175 bales cotton B. Cursondas & Co.

For London: 16 bales skin A. K Abdul Rasul, 510 bags ground nut kernels B. Bhutta & Co.

S.S. Masula for Hull: 75 bales hemp M. Nessim, 300 bags gr. oil cake L. Dryfus & Co., 2800 bags ground nut seed N. Nagsee & Co, 107 bags F. Seed S. M. Rajgor & Co., 39 bales cotton rags B. Bros & Co. 160 bales teak P Janseys & Co., 5925 bags linseed The Oil S. Tr. Co.

For Dunkirk: 206 bales cotton fly L. O. Vora, 152 bales cotton fly M. Narottamdas & Co., 2370 bags linseed R. Ratilal & Co, 33 bales cotton waste clean C. Jairam.

For Antwerp: 55 bales cotton waste clean M. Narottamdas & Co

For London: 50 bags bees wax B. Jaffer & Co.

For Havre: 124 bags mustard seed S. M. Rajgir & Co., 1185 bags linseed R. Ratilal & Co.

S.S. Imalsan Maru for Osaka: 298 bags metal scrap G. Gabriel, 300 bales cotton A. Khimji & Co., 100 bales cotton Kotak & Co., 300 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha.

For Kaleir: 100 bales cotton A Podar & Co., 25 bales cotton Kotak & Co.

For Yokkaichi: 50 bales cotton G. K. Kaisha.

S.S. Hilda for Trieste: 55 bales cotton Patel Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Mar. 14.

S.S. Jeypore Agents M. M. & Co. from Kobe, Nagaya, Osaka: 329 cases cotton piecegoods, 41 cases Art . piecegoods, 572 cases cotton goods, 49 cases Hoseez, 140 cases spun silk yarn, 150 cases Art S. yarn, 288 cases cotton yarn, 174 cases Tayesys, 22 cases Elecl. buttons, 8 cases lamp cards, 110 cases gramophone molars, 31 cases rubber goods, 20 cases Elect. goods 47 cases machinery, 71 cases bobbins, 23 cases hardware, 2048 bundles M. S. Hoaps, 500 cases brass circles, 36 cases chemical, 227 coils manila ropes, 28 cases bamboo ware, 139 cases umbrella furniture; 100 bundles magnecium carbonate, 100 cases powdered sulphur, 50 kegs paint, 45 cases varnish, 75 cases stationery, 1026 cases glassware, 453 cases glass bottles, 150 cases porcelain, 90 cases enamelled ware, 649 cases Earth. Tiles, 194 cases clocks, 101 cases chloride of sine, 88 cases porcelain tiles, 50 bales matting 52 bags dry ginger, 25 bags sugar candy.

From Hongkong and Canton:: 23 cases Elect. goods, 9 cases silk piecegoods, 2 cases raw silk, 50 bags sugar candy, 7 cases glass bangles, 710 bundles cassia, 10 cases paper, 14 rolls matting.

From Singapore: 367 bundles Rattans, 30 bundles Pineapples, 1290 bags sago flour, 183 bags B. nuts, 18 bags nut megs, 18 bags gum.

From Colombo: 28 bags Plumbago, 4755 bags copra, 50 bags arecanuts, 50 bundles mattren felesies, 352 cylinders liquid

25 HOUSES GUTTED

TANGALI, March 14.

Report has reached here of a great conflagration that broke out at Basil on Monday as a result of which about 25 houses were reduced to ashes and a large number of villagers rendered homeless.

Sjt. Ananta Kumar Ray, M.A., President of the Basail Union Board is trying to secure Government relief to save the villagers from distress.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

A Page About Industries And Engineering

Problem Of Foreign Capital In Indian Industries

Tariff Board Must Face The Issue And Save Country From Exploitation

By G. L. MEHTA.

The question of the operations of non-Indian industries in India deserves careful and thorough examination. It is necessary to emphasise, at the start, the aim of a policy of protection of industries by tariffs and bounties. The very foundation of protectionism, as has been pointed out by eminent economists, is the idea of nationality. "The use of protection," observed Prof. Bastable, "is substantially a 'national' apprenticeship." When Indians asked for protection, they did so in order to promote Indian enterprises with Indian capital and under Indian control. The Government of India in the initial stages understood the nature of this demand and agreed with it. Speaking in 1916 on the resolution which led to the appointement of the Industrial Commission, Sir William Clarke, the then Member of Commerce, said.

"the building up of industries where the capital, control and management should be in the hands of Indians is the special object we all have in view.'

INDIAN INTERESTS FIRST

He deprecated the taking of any steps which might "merely mean that the manufacturer who now competes with you from a distance would transfer his activities to India and complete with you within your own boundaries.'' Similarly, Sir Frederc Nicholson said.

"I beg to record my strong opinion that in the matter of Indian industries we are bound to consider Indian interests firstly, secondly and thirdly. I mean by 'firstly' that the local raw products should be ptilized, by 'secondly' that industries should be introduced and by 'thirdly' that the profits of such industries should remain in the country."

The enrichment of the country, which is the real justification of a protective policy, depends, in other words, upon the earnings of the industry remaining in the country itself. The Indian Fiscal Commission also discussed this question in Chapter XV of their report. The Majority Report after discussing the usual objections to foreign capital differentiated between industries established in India behind tariff wall erected under a policy of protection and between industries which were in the nature of a monopoly or concession or to which some kind of pecuniary assistance is given from public funds or which is licensed to act as a public utility company. They were of opinion that while in the former case, no restrictions were either practicable or desirable, in the latter case "is is reasonable that Government should make certain stipulations" and "lay special stress on the Indian character of the companies thus favoured." For instance, they suggested that companies enjoying such concessions should be incorporated and registered in India with rupee capital, that there should be a reasonable proportion of Indian Directors on the Board and reasonable facilities should be offered for the training of Indian apprentices at Government expense. In this connection, they referred to the statement made by Mr. (now Sir) Atul Chatterjee on behalf of the Government in 1922, when he observed,

"the settled policy of the Government of India, as I think we have mentioned more than once in this Assembly, is that no concession should be given to any firms in regard to industries in India unless such firms have a rupee capital, unless such firms have a proportion, at any rate, of Indian directors and unless such firms allow facilities for Indian apprentices to be trained in their work. This has been mentioned more than once and I can only repeat this declaration."

The majority of the Indian members of the Commission, who wrote a Minute of Dissent, to be drawn to appreciate the distinction sought to be drawn between companies getting Government concessions and companies establishing themselves owing to the tariff policy of the Government. They rightly pointed out that

"under a policy of protection the right to establish an industrial enterprise behind the tariff wall is a concession in itself. There is really no distinction between Government granting subsidies and bounties out of money collected by them by way of taxation and allowing an industry to tax the people directly by means of higher prices resulting from protective duties."

They, therefore, recommended that

"every company desiring to establish an industry after the policy of protection has been adopted in India should be subject to the same conditions as are recommended for companies receiving concessions, namely, that all such companies should be incorporated and registered in India with rupee capital, that there should be a reasonable proportion of Indian directors on the board and that reasonable facilities should be given for the training of Indian apprentices"

DANGER FORSEEN.

They had no objection to foreign companies in India obtaining the benefit of the protective policy provided suitable conditions are laid down to safeguard the essential interests of India. The Minute of Dissent foresaw the danger of foreigners establishing manufacturing industries in India within the tariff wall and while reaping the benefits at the expense of the Indian consumer and tax-payer to carry away the entire profit outside India. (Vide Paragraph 53 of the Minute of Dissent of the Indian Fiscal Commission). They, therefore, stated that

"Indian capital should have full scope for investment in Indian industries and foreign capital should merely supplement it to accelerate the pace and provide the early relief of the burden on consumer.....No foreign country should be allowed to monopolise the profits due to the policy of protection in India and at the cost of the Indian consumers."

SEVERAL INSTANCES

It might be observed here incidently that apart from the question of protective duties, India's general tariff, although framed for purposes of revenue, has been raised to a level especially after the surcharges on customs duties where it affords a varying degree of protection to many small industries of various kinds. In this sphere, non-Indian concerns have been established and have benefited by the revenue tariff which, because of the surcharges, has a protective effect. Several instances of the growth of such non-Indian enterprises could be cited. As regards the non-Indian industry developed behind a protective tariff wall, the most important example is that of matches. But in many other industries like soap, chemicals, shoe-making, sugar, etc., non-Indian companies have established themselves in India and, in several cases, are competing keenly with Indian enterprises. It was understood some time ago that Japanese interests contemplated the establishment of a sugar and silk factory in India.

PUBLISH DATA.

It is obvious that such non-Indian concerns with their superior financial resources, longer experience and better equipment, technical skill and efficiency are able to oust their Indian competitors from the market and, in some cases, even exterminate them. Information regarding the capital, production, growth and methods of competition of such enterprises are not available and the Government should, therefore, collect full statistics and data in regard to all these matters and publish them at an early date so that the public might be fully acquainted with the nature of the whole problem. As was pointed out in the Minute of Dissent in the Fiscal Commission Report, when a policy of protection is adopted, it becomes essential that the Government of India should have, in the interests of the consumers, full information of and complete control over the industries established in this country. The extent to which non-Indian enterprises have established themselves in this country either as a result of the revenue or protective tariff is largely a matter of guess-work and the first requisite, therefore, is to obtain full information regarding such concerns operating in this country, their affiliations and ramifications in other countries and their activities in relation to competing Indian enterprises. The argument is particularly strong in the case of industries receiving Government assistance either through protective duties or bounties. Protection after all involves sacrifice and cost and is resorted to us as a means to national development of indigenous resources. If the consumer has to pay a higher price and the tax-payer to bear the burden of assisting an infant industry or a key industry, it is only equitable that the benefits from such industrial enterprises should remain in the country and not be lost to it. It has been suggested that the surplus profit granted to the external capitalist by Governmental action at the cost of the country should be recovered from him in some form of taxation or at least expended in some manner directly profitable to India.

TARIFF BOARD'S TESTIMONY

The Tariff Board on the Match Industry asknowledge that from the notional point of view, the two adverse results of the establishment of a monopoly of quasi-monopoly by the Swedish Match Company are that profits instead of remaining in the country would be diverted abroad and that Indian capitalists would be deprived of a reasonable share in the industry. As the Tariff Board stated,

"In the case of a company financed by foreign capital the additional profits which would otherwise remain in the country would be transferred abroad, while the company would also obtain those profits which in other circumstances would be disturbed among Indians firms or shareholders. Further, if a monopoly is established by a foreign firm, the industry is closed to the Indian capitalists. In a country so backward as India industrially, the encouragement of 'entrepreneur' class in all industries is a matter of considerable importance."

The Tariff Board, therefore, recommended that in the event of the Swedish Company using its large financial resources to attempt to extend its present share on the Indian market by means of unfair competition, Government should take necessary steps to safeguard the Indian industry. It is, therefore, essential that Government and public should be in possession of full facts in order to know whether the share of non-Indian enterprises in such cases has been and is being extended and also whether this is being done by means of unfair competition. It will be recalled in this connection how a concession was granted last year to the Imperial Chemical Company, a British firm, to exploit the mineral resources in the Punjab and it has been stated that the lease is for 50 to 60 years. No detailed information regarding the Imperial Chemicals was given to the public, although interpellations on the subject were put in the Assembly.

As regards the methods to be adopted to deal with such non-Indian enterprises as are detrimental to national concerns, the first condition is, as already observed, to obtain full and reliable information. So far as the measures to safeguard Indian interests are concerned, the most important means that could be adopted are (a) quota and (b) differential excise duty as between India and non-Indian concerns. Both these methods were put forward before the Tariff Board on Match Industry, and were discussed in their report. The Tariff Board did not favour the levy of a differential excise duty but considered that in case of unfair competition some kind of licensing factories and control of sale through an independent organization might be feasible. It is desirable that this issue should be clearly faced and presented before the Tariff Board whenever they next consider any scheme of protection in which non-Indian interests are likely to benefit or are likely to come into the country for establishing companies in India in order to obtain advantage of the tariff policy of the Government.—"Modern Review."

Case For Amendment Of Indian Companies Act—II

Defects Of The Law Relating To Directors

(Continued from last Monday's "Industries and Engineering" Page)

In Chapter 3, the representation of the Shareholders' Association deals with the law with regard to Directors. In its opinion the chief defect in the law lies in the absence of adequate statutory provisions governing several essential matters affecting Directors e.g. constitution of the Board, their powers and relations 'vis-a-vis' the Managing Agents and the acts, duties and responsibilities of Directors. The Association has combated the view that the appointment of Directors is in the hands of Shareholders and in this connection it has relied upon restrictions and limitations placed on the rights of Shareholders by Articles of Association. The Association contends that in companies with diffused ownerships, Shareholders are practically helpless. This, combined with the proxy system, makes it inevitable that owners of companies will be able to a lesser and lesser extent to take any of the responsibilities of such ownership. It quotes the observations in this behalf contained in the recent Report of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads appointed in Canada and urges that Shareholders are often in effect a powerless group and properly the subjects of a trustee relationship.

CHANGES SUGGESTED.

The Association then makes a number of suggestions of which the following are the more important:—

1. At least 3/4ths of the directorate must consist of persons independent of managing agents.
2. All Directors should retire at the first Annual Meeting and at every subsequent meeting at least half the number of Directors should retire.
3. Directors should be removable by an Ordinary Resolution.
4. Notice clauses in Articles of Association about appointment of a new candidate should be controlled.
5. Receipt of indirect commission, compensation or profits by Directors should be disclosed.
6. Election of Directors should be by ballot.
7. Directors should be disqualified from holding offices of profit.
8. The management of the Company should vest in Directors.
9. Powers and duties of Directors and managing agents should be defined.
10. Directors should not exercise the following powers on behalf of the Company:—
   (a) Appointment of managing agents and modification of managing agency contract.
   (b) Sale of Company's undertaking.
   (c) Loans to managing agents or sister companies.
   (d) Borrowing moneys beyond certain limits.
   (e) Increase of capital.
   (f) Refusal of transfer of fully paid shares.
   (g) Delegation of powers.
   (h) Making contracts with co-Directors.

INSTANCE OF FRANCE AND GERMANY.

With regard to multiple directorships after referring to the statement submitted by it to the Tariff Board during their inquiry concerning the grant of protection to the cotton textile industry to show that one gentleman held as many as 65 directorships, the Association makes the following interesting observations:

"We ask whether it is possible for a man, however competent, to discharge his duties fully and fairly towards the shareholders of the companies if he is a director of so many companies. The answer is given by Germany where the law has been so amended as to prohibit multiple dictatorships.

"We also find from "The Accountant" dated 10th March 1934 that on the recommendation of the Senate's Committee on Legislation it was proposed to amend the Company Law of France in such a way as to debar a person from becoming a Director of more than six joint stock companies at one and the same time. Thus France has also recognised the evil of multiple directorships and has taken steps to control it!

The Association contends that indemnity clauses exempting Directors from consequences of their negligence should be made void, that Directors should not be allowed to act as Trustees for Debenture Holders, that their resignations should be notified, that the Chairman of the Board should be appointed from amongst the elected Directors only and that share dealings of Directors should be disclosed as provided by sec. 96 (a) of the new Canadian Companies Act.

ABOLISH CAPITAL QUALIFICATION

In Chapter 4 the Association has dealt with the subject of meetings and proceedings and in this connection it has examined in detail the several objectionable provisions usually inserted in the Articles of Association.

vative type of split bushes. The floating bush generally lasts from shopping to shopping. The introduction of this kind of bush has eliminated knocking and on account of its larger continuous peripheral area, has reduced the maintenance costs to a great degree. For hub lubrication, cavities are provided in the wheel boss in which soft grease is filled by grease gun and thereby lateral wear is considerably reduced. Generally, grease is applied to spring rigging once a month, to the gear about every 1,000 engine miles and to the link pins and wheel boss every 500 miles. Cross head shoes are provided with suitable grooves on their faces through which grease is supplied from the nipples on account of suction. These nipples are generally charged every 300 miles. It will be noticed that grease is supplied only as long as the cross head is in motion. Valve motions are also provided with grease nipples. The consumption of grease for engine motion is less than 1/4 lbs. for every 100 engine miles. Grease used up for lubricating brake rigging, bogies, pivots, etc., from their very nature, is extremely small while it has infinite advantages over oil. It will be appreciated that by using grease for such parts great economy is effected under wear and tear to brake hanger pins, compensating beams and pins, vacuum cylinder trunions and bogic pins. The G. I. P. Railways have had considerable experience with the application of grease to such parts and they have extended its use even to such as piston rods, metallic packings and steam chest covers. The total consumption of grease works out approximately to about 1-1/2 lbs. for every 100 miles run as against about 9 lbs. of oil.

The advantages generally claimed for grease lubrication can be summarised as below:—

1. Reduction in the number of hot boxes.
2. More efficient lubrication.
3. No wastage as in the case of oil.
4. Reduction of work for the engine crew on the run.
5. Less maintenance and renewal costs.
6. Dependability.
7. Low cost of lubrication.
8. Shorter time for providing lubricant to the engine; cuts out idle time.
9. Cleaner condition of the engine.

Although it is true that the mechanical friction involved in hauling an engine is slightly greater with grease than with oil, grease lubrication has made it possible for the goods trains to run at considerably higher speeds without any fear of a hot bearing.

JUSTIFIED EXPENDITURE.

It is also true that initial cost of the special boxes, etc., is slightly more than the ordinary ones and that it is necessary to have drop pits in the running sheds, but this extra expenditure

(Continued on page 4, col. ?)

WEIGHTS

Bombay Weights and Measures Act 1932 now came in force for the whole Presidency.

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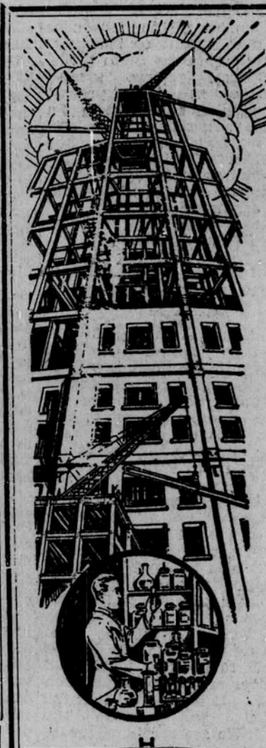

PROGRESS

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League Football

Chelsea's Surprise Win Against Bolton

Lull In Pools War Responsible For Improved Attendance

FAST & EXCITING EXCHANGES AT TOTTENHAM

LONDON, March 14.

With lull in the pools' war, crowds appreciably improved, 614,000 persons seeing to-day's matches nearly 200,000 above last week's attendance showing an average of more than 4,000 extra per match compared to last week.

FIRST DIVISION SURPRISE

The greatest surprise to-day in the First Division was Chelsea's victory against Bolton. This was Londoners' first League victory since the Boxing Day. The score was two goals all at the interval. Chelsea's goals came through Bambrick, Mills and Spence. Milson scored for Bolton and Ohare (own goal).

Arsenal were a much depleted team and lacked services of Bastin.

BIGGEST CROWD AT TOTTENHAM.

The biggest crowd of the day was 60,000 at Tottenham where exchanges were fast and exciting each side fighting vigorously.

Visitors were stronger in defence and were better together and more thrustful in close quarters. Goulden and Marshall scored for Westham after the game had been in progress for 16 minutes. Tottenham lacked cohesion, however, five minutes from the interval Hunt reduced the lead at interval Westham led two/one. The same pace was maintained when play was resumed in the second half but Westham exhibited superior combination and Simpson increased Westham's lead at the eleventh minute. Spurs pressed strongly but their forwards' finishing was weak.

SCRAPPY GAME AT PRESTON

At Preston it was a scrappy game, home defence was not often extended. There was no scoring in the first half. In the second half Maxwell missed penalty for Preston then after 20 minutes play H. Odonnel settle the issue with a surprise shot from the corner.

Tranmere's defeat by Stockport to-day sent them to the second place in the Third Division (Northern Section). Good open play was witnessed both defences being sound. Hill netted with a header for Stockport before the interval. After resumption Spender equalised with a surprise shot. Foulkes gave Stockport winner, goalie misjudging the flight of the ball.

LUTON RETAIN LEAD

Luton retained their lead in the Third Division (Southern section) after their good win to-day against Exeter who had to defend in the opening stages. When the game had been in progress for 20 minutes Rich headed in for Luton and then Stephenson added another before the interval. After recess J. Scott reduced the lead at the sixth minute. Luton defended strenuously to prevent Nippy, the Exeter forward from equalising. Luton broke away and Rich increased Luton's lead.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, March 14.

The following are the results of the League Football matches:

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa 3, Leeds 3; Bolton 2, Chelsea 3; Brentford 0, Manchester 0; Derby 0, Stoke 1; Everton 4, Blackburn 0; Huddersfield 1, Liverpool 0; Middlesborough 5, Grimsby 1; Portsmouth 0, Birmingham 3; Preston 1, Arsenal 0; Sheffieldwednesday 0, Sunderland 0; Wolverhampton 2, Westbromwich 0.

SECOND DIVISION

Barnsley 0, Nottingham Forest 2; Bradford City 3, Doncaster 1; Burnley 1, Sheffield United 1; Charlton 2, Southampton 0; Fulham 4, Bradford 1; Hull 0, Norwich 0; Manchester United 3, Swansea 0; Newcastle 3, Derby 0; Plymouth 3, Blackpool 2; Portvale 1, Leicester 1; Totenham 1, Westham 3.

THIRD DIVISION. (SOUTHERN SECTION.)

Bournemouth 2, Newport 0; Bristolrovers 0, Queensparkrangers 1; Cardiff 2, Swindon 1; Claptonorient 0, Watford 2; Crystalpalace 1, Torquay 0; Gillingham 1, Coventry 1; Luton 3, Exeter 1; Northampton 2, Millwall 4; Nottscounty 1, Brighton 1; Reading 3; Aldershot 1; Southend 0, Bristolcity 1.

THIRD DIVISION. (NORTHERN SECTION.)

Accrington 0, Carlisle 0; Barrow 0, Halifax 0; Chester 4, Mansfield 0; Chesterfield 2, Gateshead 0; Crewe 4, Walsall 3; Lincoln 4, Rotherham 0; Newbrighton 1, Darlington 1; Rochdale 2, Wrexham 1; Southport 1, Hartlepools 1; Stockport 2, Tranmere 1; York 3, Oldham 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE. (FIRST DIVISION).

Aberdeen 2, Kilmarnock 1; Albion 1, Hearts 2; Ayr 1, Dundee 2; Celtic 5, Motherwell 0; Dunfermline 1, Arbroath 2; Hamilton 3, Queenofsouth 1; Hirbernian 3, Partick 0; Rangers 4, Clyde 1; Thirdlanark 2, Airdrieonians 0; St. Johnstone vs. Queenspark unplayed.

Salford Beat Leeds

LONDON, March 14.

The following are the matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules:

Barrow 26, Oldham 11; Bramley 13, Huddersfield 24; Broughton 21, Rochdale 4; Castleford 10, Warrington 9; Dewsbury 7, Featherstone 2; Hull 8, York 16; Hunslet 10, Acton and Willesden 3; Keighley 15, Bradford 4; Liverpool Stanley 12, Swinton 3; Salford 27, Leeds 2; Sthelens 8, Batley 10; Streatham and Mitcham 15, Leigh 2; Wakefield 27, Hullkingstonrovers 17; Widnes 18, Halifax 12; Wigan 25, Sthelens Recreation 5.

Waterloo Beat Northampton

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 14.

The following are the results of the matches played under Rugby Union Rules:

Bedford 28, Guys Hospital 0; Birkenhead Parks 27, Rossyn Park 8; Blackheath 8, Bath 5; Bristol 3, Llanelly 4, Coventry 6, Richmond 5; Devenport Services 8, St. Mary's Hospital 6; Gloucester 24, Leicester 7; Omt 11, Harlequins 3 (at Teddington); London Scottish 21, United Services 3; London Welsh 3, Cardiff 18; Oxford University 16, the Army 0; Waterloo 14, Northampton 9; Moseley 16, Manchester 5; Plymouth Albion 3, Weston Supermare 10; Glasgow Academicals 7, West of Scotland 5; Watsonians 34, Blasgowuniversity 3

Dalal Basket Ball Final

The final match of the Basket Ball Tournament was played on Saturday between Willingdon memorial and Mustan Shah Bagh. The Mayor of Bombay and a very large crowd witnessed a most exciting match. In the early stages, Mustan Shah Bagh established a strong lead but making a good rally, Willingdon came within a single point of their opponents. Eventually, however, Mustan ran out winners by 48 points to 32.

At the close of the game, the Mayor presented the trophy and expressed himself as keenly interested in the spread of playgrounds in Bombay's congested areas.

JURY STOPS A CASE

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

On the direction of Mr. Justice Greaves-Lord, a jury at the Old Bailey Monday, March 2, stopped the case against Jack Ghosal (34) and Leonora Reilly (43) charged with the man-slaughter of Ellen Ashmore (21), a waitress. They were found not guilty and discharged.

They had also been committed for trial for murder on a coroner's inquisition, and on this they were also acquitted.

The defence was that they were not concerned in the operation which caused the girl's death.

"SELECTIVE REPRODUCTION"

Effect Of Mathematics On Biology

Mathematics, the queen of sciences, had entered the field of biology, and it provided a key to open up certain matters now enveloped in clouds, declared Professor Madhava of the Mysore University, in the course of a lecture on "selective reproduction" at the Adult Education Society hall on Saturday evening. Dr. V. R. Khanolkar presided.

The lecturer said that Mathematics made everything definite and quantitative. Everything should be done to expedite the progress of the slow car of human evolution and biology when aided by mathematics could find certain laws which would help this work.

There were three factors, in evolution, heredity, variation and selection. The progress of evolution was controlled both by cultural and biological factors. If the characteristics of a race could be settled by merely changing the cultural and environmental factors it might perhaps have been good. But since acquired characteristics were not hereditary, any change effected now might not continue at all.

He explained how mathematical methods had helped to find out the laws that controlled race development. He concluded by saying that they would be justified in pursuing all methods such as cultivation of the germ plasm, and selection to eliminate harmful characteristics and cultivate socially valuable characters though they might be individually disadvantageous.

BOON TO HOMELESS WOMEN

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, March 10.

Ever since, Dr. Pranjiwan M. Mehta took charge of the medical department in Jamnagar State, it is making more and more progress every day. The Irvin Hospital, at Jamnagar, is more fully equipped than any other hospital in Kathiawar. The radium institute, the only one of its kind bears positive testimony in this direction.

NURSING INSTITUTE

Then stands Nursing institute Late Sheth Laljee Naranji inaugurated 10 scholarships of Rs. 15 per month. On the strength of the recommendations of the Commission appointed by Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, permission is granted to admit 35 female students to various courses in Nursing.

The whole course runs over 3 years and includes Anatomy, Theatre work, Surgical and Medical work and elementary Physiology.

BOON TO HOMELESS WOMEN

Every year provision is made to admit 25 new comers with an award of a scholarship of Rs. 15 per month with free quarters. At present there are 54 nurses received training in the Ranjit Nursery Institute. Applications come from all over Kathiawar, and even outside Kathiawar homeless women, through it, have found healthy means of earning their sustenance.

Recently, the Yuvraj, Limbdi State, convened a meeting of State merchants and business men to explore all the avenues for the development of industries and commerce in the State limits. Although some present pressed for reduction in the present ratio of ginning and pressing, a favourable atmosphere is reported to have been created for the inauguration of a board of industries and commerce at an early date on lines chalked out by the Jamnagar Board.

CASE FOR AMENDMENT OF INDIAN COMPANIES ACT—II

(Continued From Page 3)

is more than justified. On the G. B. S. Railways three new "A" Class 4-6-0 type locomotives with grease lubrication are placed in line only a couple of months ago. Although it is too early to say anything definitely the results so far obtained are very encouraging and agree well with those enumerated a little time ago. The conversion of a "D" Class Engine with 4-6-4 wheel arrangement into a fully grease lubricated one is also in hand and after some experience with this it is contemplated to convert the remaining 3 numbers. The reason for this conversion is that the engines are fairly old and tank type with 10 ton axle loads and the number of hot boxes has been alarming. It is expected that the conversion will remove the trouble. We are providing grease lubrication to the rods of some of our Narrow Gauge Engines in place of oil as the alterations required are very small and expenditure negligible.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:

GSG 17.79 Mcs (16.86 m.,) GSF 15.14 Mcs (19.82 m.), GSE 11.86 Mcs (25.29 m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "How's That?" A variety entertainment compered by Ralph Coram. 8-15 p.m. Sports Talk. 8-30 p.m. The B.B.C. Northern Ireland Orchestra; led by Stuart Redfern; conducted by Phillip Whiteway, Harry Sharpe (Baritone). 9-30 p.m. Sonata Recital. 10-0 p.m. The News. 10-20 p.m. Dance Music.

Bombay Programme

MONDAY, 16th MARCH.

VUB 350.9 metres 855 kcs.

VUB 31.33 metres 9565 kcs.

1 p.m. Available Market Rates; European Lunch Hour Programme, 2-0 p.m. Selection of Indian Music; 3-0 p.m. School Broadcasting; 6-30 p.m. Sitar Solos, Jafarkhan; 7-0 p.m. Commercial News; 7-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan (In Hindi), Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale; 7-30 p.m. Twenty Minutes with East Indian Songs; 7-50 p.m. News in Hindi; 8-0 p.m. Social Service League, B.N. Motiwalla, B.A., LL.B.; 8-15 p.m. Mrs. Shivrani Ghosh, In Light Music; 9-30 p.m. News in English; 9-45 p.m. "India and the World." S.B. E.J. Gough, B.A. (Oxon); 10-0 p.m. Ken Mac and his Dance Band.

Delhi Programme

MONDAY, 16th MARCH.

VUD 340.136 metres. 882 kcs.

1-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra, Sarangi; 1-10 p.m. Durga Bai of Delhi, Thumri and Khamsa; 1-30 p.m. Auraton men Hysteria-ki-Bimari, S.K. Saksena, M.A., Ph.D 1-45 p.m. Durga Bai, Ghazals; 2-05 p.m. Mr. Mokerji, Sarod—Pilo; 2-10 p.m. Durga Bai, Bhajan and Geet; 6-0 p.m. I.B.S. Orchestra, Furya; 6-10 p.m. Wazir Khan of Delhi, Khayal Multani Thumri; 6-40 p.m. Haider Husain, Sitar—Purbi; 6-50 p.m. Akhtar of Delhi, Khayal and Thumri; 7-10 p.m Wazir Khan of Delhi, Ghazals; 7-30 p.m. Soimbar, By Mrs. Asafal.; 7-45 p.m. Akhtar of Delhi, Ghazals; 8-05 p.m. Wazir Khan Chahar Misra; 8-20 p.m. Master Farhad, Clarionet—Bonag; 8-25 p.m. Akhtar of Delhi, Ghazal and Naat; 8-40 p.m. Wazir Khan, Ghazals; 9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani; 9-30 p.m. News in English. 9-45 p.m. The Origin of Life, By Dr. T.V.M. Rao.; 10-0 p.m. Dance Night, By the Dance Band of the H.M. 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers

Calcutta Programme

MONDAY, 16th MARCH.

VUC 370.4 metres 810 kcs. 49.10 metres 6,109 kcs.

12-36 p.m. SB Sydney Pearch's Sextette, A Light Orchestra Studio Concert; 1-36 p.m. Educational Broadcast for School Students, By Nripen Chatterjee, "The Early History of Bengal" (Contd.) 2-36 p.m. Talk by a member of the All-India Women's Conference; 5-36 p.m. Instrumental Music, Bidhu Bhusan Roy Chowdhury—Violin Solo; 5-46 p.m. Rural Reconstruction Series—Talk; 6-06 p.m. Light Bengali Songs, Sukchund Goswamy—Modern; 6-21 p.m. Krishna Chandra Ghose—Baul; 6-36 p.m. Instrumental Music, Rajen Sircar—Clarionet Solo, Hit Songs; 6-51 p.m. Pankaj Kumar Mullick; 7-03 p.m. Miss Harimaty; 7-21 p.m. Bina Devi; 7-36 p.m. Miss Kamalabala; 7-51 p.m. News Bulletin in English SB; 8-06 p.m. An Empire Programme relayed from Daventry; 8-51 p.m. Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In Bengali) 9-03 p.m. SB Vocal Music (Bengali), Bhabatosh Bhattacharya, Miss Provabaty, Gopal Chandra Sen Gupta; 9-51 p.m. SB Accounts not accounted for by Chitra Gupta; 10-06 p.m. SB Weather Forecast, 2nd News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates (In English).

REVISED RATES OF MOTOR TAX

Levy To Come Into Force From April 1

The Government of Bombay have recently notified in the Bombay Government Gazette that revised rates of tax on motor vehicles will be levied under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Act, 1935 with effect from April 1. These rates are as follows:—

Class of motor vehicle. A—Motor vehicles fitted solely with pneumatic tyres—

I.—Motor cycles and tricycles (including motor-scooters and cycles with attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 8 cwt. in weight, unladen: (a) Cycles not exceeding 200 lbs. in weight, unladen Rs. 18 (b) Cycles exceeding 200 lbs. in weight, unladen Rs. 24 (c) Tricycles Rs. 24, (d) Cycles or tricycles used for drawing a trailer or sidecar, in addition to above rates Rs. 3.

II.—Motor vehicles not exceeding 5 cwt. in weight, unladen, adapted, and used for invalids Rs. 5.

III.—Motor vehicles including tricycles used for the transport or haulage of goods or materials weighing more than 8 cwt. unladen: (a) Vehicles not exceeding 15 cwt. in weight, unladen Rs. 180, (b) Vehicles exceeding 15 cwt. but not exceeding 30 cwt. in weight, unladen Rs. 300, (c) Vehicles exceeding 30 cwt. but not exceeding 50 cwt. in weight, unladen Rs. 400 (d) Vehicles exceeding 50 cwt. but not exceeding 70 cwt. in weight, unladen Rs. 450 (e) Vehicles exceeding 70 cwt. in weight, unladen Rs. 500 (f) Additional tax payable in respect of such vehicles used for drawing trailers: (1) for each trailer not exceeding one ton in weight unladen Rs. 150, and (2) for each trailer exceeding one ton in weight, unladen Rs. 240,

Provided that two or more vehicles shall not be chargeable under this clause in respect of the same trailer; Provided further that the rates for motor vehicles registered for use solely within municipal and cantonment limits shall be two-thirds of the aforesaid rates.

IV.—Motor vehicles plying for hire and used for the transport of passengers: (a) Vehicles licensed to carry in all not more than two persons (excluding the driver of the vehicle) Rs. 88, (b) Vehicles licensed to carry more than two persons (excluding the driver of the vehicle) for every additional person which the vehicle is so licensed to carry Rs. 16, Provided that the maximum annual rate of tax shall not exceed Rs. 500; provided further that the rates for motor vehicles registered for use solely within municipal and cantonment limits shall be two-thirds of the aforesaid rates.

V.—Motor vehicles other than those liable to tax under the foregoing provisions of the Schedule: (a) Vehicles not exceeding 15 cwt. in weight, unladen Rs. 40, (b) Vehicles exceeding 15 cwt. but not exceeding 30 cwt. in weight, unladen Rs. 60, (c) Vehicles exceeding 30 cwt. but not exceeding 45 cwt. in weight, unladen Rs. 80, (d) Vehicles exceeding 45 cwt. in weight, unladen Rs. 110 (e) Additional tax payable in respect of such vehicles used for drawing trailers:— (1) for each trailer not exceeding 1 ton in weight, unladen Rs. 25, (2) for each trailer exceeding 1 ton in weight, unladen Rs. 50.

Provided that two or more vehicles shall not be chargeable under this clause in respect of the same trailer.

B. Motor vehicles other than those fitted solely with pneumatic tyres. The rates shown in Class A plus 50 per centum.

C. Motor vehicles visiting the Presidency. The rates prescribed in the rules.

D. Dealers in or manufacturers of motor vehicles.

For a general license—(1) in respect of any seven or less number of motor vehicles Rs. 300, (2) in respect of any additional seven or less number of motor vehicles Rs. 300.

Gambling Suspects Arrested At Poona

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 15.

The Poona City Police raided yesterday a cycle shop in the Appa Balwant Chowk and arrested 25 people for alleged gambling. The police have recovered Rs. 250 in cash as also some betting slips.

RS. 3,44,000 FOR POONA'S CIVIC SCHOOLS

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 15.

The Poona City Municipal School Board at its meeting held yesterday evening with Prof. S. R. Kanitkar in Chair passed the next year's budget covering a sum of Rs. 3,44,000.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENTARY BOARDS

KARACHI, March 14.

It is understood that the Working Committee of the Congress has invited the opinion of the Provincial Congress Committees in the country regarding the proposal of the Central Congress Parliamentary Board for the formation of the Provincial Congress Parliamentary Boards.

The Sind Provincial Congress Committee, it is further understood, has considered the circular of the Working Committee to that effect and approved of the proposal.—United Press.

Information received in Karachi from Umar Kote states that the police raided a temple, and on search, discovered a miniature distillery for manufacturing liquor. Several jars for country liquor were seized. Two persons have been arrested.

New Business 1934-35 Over 2½ Crores

Insure TO-DAY

BONUS Endowment 23 Whole Life 20

HINDUSTHAN Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.

CALCUTTA

INDIA'S LEADING LIFE OFFICE

Safely Rely on AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

THE SWEET NOTES OF SILVER BELLS

Every Pastille improves your vocal chord.
And makes fragrant your breath,
Tones your speech; During colds,
On dusty roads—in infectious surroundings,
There is nothing better than 'Lova.'

LOVA pastilles

Made in France
Per Tin of 120—As. 12.
MALGHAM BROS.,
26, Custom House Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

CALENDAR FEAR?

"I can work, play, and dance and carry on my ordinary life at the critical time without the least pain or discomfort."

So writes a Kalzana user and that is what Kalzana Tablets will do for you. It will give you care-free, vigorous health.

The vital minerals in Kalzana ensure that the system carries out its functions in Nature's way—efficiently and without days of misery of body and mind. They soothe the nerves, act as a tonic to the whole system and conquer anæmia.

"Since taking Kalzana I have never worried in the least. I am getting so fit again. I also suffered from fits of dizziness, but now I'm never troubled with any of these complaints. I will never be without Kalzana."

writes Miss J. C. J.

Your health would benefit in the same way from a course of Kalzana. Buy a package of this famous mineral food, and enjoy vigorous, care-free health again!

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THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Fagan Vad 8, 1992.
Muslim: Jilhej 21, 1354.
Parsi: Meher 12, 1305.
Hightide: 3-48; 17-52.
Lowtide: 10-28; 23-43.
Sunrise 6h. 47m.
Sunset: 6h. 49m.
Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
David Sassoon Industrial School, annual prize distribution, Matunga, B. B. and C. I. Gover presiding, 5 p.m.

ADDRESS OF APPRECIATION TO SJT. BHARGAVA.

The Hindustani Residents' Association, Bombay, will present an address of appreciation to Sjt. Bisheshwarnath M. Bhargava Hon. Presidency Magistrate and Secretary of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., and reception to Mr. Babulal K. Sharma, ex-Secretary of the Association, who has returned from Japan after staying there for four years, on Saturday, (21st instant), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpaty, Bombay.

Mr. Indarnarayen Brijmohanlall, Judge, Small Causes Court, will preside.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association a public meeting of the Women of Bombay will be held to-day, Monday, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at St. Columba High School, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, where the delegates from Bombay will speak on the resolutions passed at, and will give general impressions about the Trivandrum Session of the All-India Women's Conference. Mrs. Kusumbehn Kania has very kindly consented to preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Invitation to the Waltz." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Ball at Savoy." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Snehlata." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Raven." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tale of Two Cities." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Rose of the Rancho." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Anne of Green Gables.' Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Soldier's Sweetheart." Time as usual.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"Captain Blood." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dil-ki-Pyas." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pahady Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Savitri." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAXMI—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Crusades." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
APOLLO (Surya)—"Hind Kesari." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Now and Forever." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EWDARD—"Caravan." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow, Tuesday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road Fort) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "The Age of Zarathustra."

RAILWAY TIMINGS

G. I. P. Railway.

Timing At Victoria Terminus.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8-20	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 55
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 45	18 50
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	13 35	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 30	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 10	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Timing At Bombay Central.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains in force from 1-10-1935.

Trains	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 45	13 25
Delhi Express	6 10	22 00
Gujarat Mail	7 00	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 50	21 45
Frontier Mail	8 35	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 40	— —
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	22 15
Kathiawar Express	19 05	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 19	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for passengers for Europe) 8 55

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

THE CHARMING DANCING STAR

LILIAN HARVEY

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A GAY MUSICAL FANTASY

"INVITATION TO THE WALTZ"

A gay and happy picture, with exquisite songs, comedy and dancing.

AN ASSOCIATED BRITISH PICTURE.

THE CAPITOL

Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CARL LAEMMLE PRESENTS

KARLOFF in EDGAR ALLAN POE'S

The RAVEN WITH BELA LUGOSI

"Frankenstein" Karloff! "Dracula" Lugosi! "Goose-Pimple" Edgar Allan Poe! The Triumvirate of Terror! —Together They Give You "The Raven"—Hair Raising, Horrendous Thrill Triumph!

D. S. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MATUNGA.

The Annual Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga, will take place to-day Monday at 5 p.m. when Lord Brabourne will preside.

SOCIALIST STUDY CIRCLE.

The weekly meeting of the study circle on "the principles of Scientific Socialism," will be held to-day (Monday) at 7-15 p.m. at the Office of the Bombay Congress Socialist party. Mr. Asoka Mehta will conduct the study class.

D. R. CHICHGAR'S ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha, the late Mr. Darashaw R. Chichgar's Death Anniversary celebration will take place to-day, Monday at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort). At 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) Jashan ceremony will be performed and at 6 p.m. Miss Dhun B. Anklesaria, Mr. B. T. Anklesaria and Mr. Ervad Framroze A. Bode will deliver lectures on the "Life work of the late Mr. Chichgar." Mrs. R. P. Masani will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

In connection with the 69th Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Tarkatirtha Laxmanshastri Joshi will deliver a lecture on "Dharmavikas" to-day, Monday at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

SANITARY ROUNDS IN CITY.

The Mayor of Bombay writes:—

An informal meeting of the members of the Corporation and the Municipal Executive will be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall to-day Monday, at 5-15 p.m. (Bombay Time), to consider the proposal of reviving Ward Committees for arranging sanitary rounds in the City, etc., in close co-operation with the Municipal executive.

THIS SOLVENCY IS ONLY SUPERFICIAL

Prof. Vakil's Alternative To Govt.'s Financial Policy

"Gold Exports from India" was the subject of a public lecture by Prof. C. N. Vakil on Friday evening at the Wadia Building, Dalal Street, Fort. The lecture was arranged by the Commerce Graduates' Association. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided.

Professor Vakil at the outset explained the circumstances which led to the abandonment of the Gold Standard in England in September 1931, and the steps taken in India to link the rupee with the sterling.

Referring to the gold exports, which amounted to 237 crores by the end of 1935, Professor Vakil pointed out how there was a standing impetus for the outflow of gold from a country which had gone off gold, unless steps had been taken to prevent it. Gold, like any other commodity, would go to the place where it fetched the highest value. Under existing conditions gold would go to the U.S.A. and France where gold had a higher value comparatively. The sterling was fluctuating and its depreciation in terms of gold could be indicated by the sterling—dollar or the sterling-franc exchange. There were occasions, however, when in terms of sterling, gold fetched a higher value than in terms of rupees, inspite of the link, and that also caused the exports. This gap between the sterling price of gold and the rupee price of gold was greater in the beginning and has gradually contracted, though it still exists.

SUPERFICIAL SOLVENCY.

Professor Vakil then explained how both our imports and exports had gone down in recent years, with a falling surplus of exports over imports. Referring to the foreign payments that India has to make both on Government and private account. he explained that these were paid by means of our excess of exports. But the exports were not adequate for the purpose in recent times, and their place had been taken by gold.

Professor Vakil came to the conclusion that the apparent solvency of the country was due to these exports of gold, which could not continue for ever. He also showed how the people of the country who parted with their gold, got more in cash and this enabled them to pay their fixed charges, like Land Revenue to Government and interest to money-lenders, in spite of the depression and low agricultural prices. Thus the internal solvency of the people and of Government budgets was also superficial, because people were living on their capital.

ALTERNATIVE TO GOVT. POLICY.

As against the existing policy of the Government, Professor Vakil outlined an alternative which he advocated, and which, in his opinion, could even now be put into operation with advantage. Private exports of gold should be prohibited. Gold should be purchased on Government account at rates to be fixed from time to time in view of London prices. The sources from which these purchases could be made were:—(1) Government revenue set apart for sterling payments; (2) Government reserves in India; and (3) Rupee loans to be raised in India, if necessary. Such loans could be raised at present at very cheap rates in large amounts. The payment of sterling charges in London could be made by the liquidation of Indian reserves in England in the first instance. Besides, arrangements should be made to cancel Indian sterling loans in England, and for this and other purposes the gold acquired in India should be sent to England on Government account. Because of the depreciation of sterling this would be a cheap method of making sterling payments and of cancelling our external debt, even, to some extent.

ITS ADVANTAGES.

Professor Vakil claimed for this policy the following advantages:—(1) The Indian reserves would be transferred to India and would be largely in gold; (2) sterling debt would be cancelled or reduced, and therefore future recurring payments in sterling would be reduced; (3) the payments in sterling would be made in the interval with perfect ease; (4) India would gain a share in the rise of the price of gold on national account, and would be able to cancel some of her external debt at an advantageous rate; (5) the credit and solvency of the country would have increased substantially and permanently; the relief in the Budget could be utilised either for remission of taxation, or better still for agricultural improvement; and (6) India would be in a position to shape her currency policy in future according to her own needs.

If the gold resources of the country could be thus mobilised and their use either internally or externally controlled, the country would have substantial and permanent advantages in place of the superficial solvency which we now have. In other words, there was no wrong in exporting gold, provided the export was organised and controlled in the national interests on the lines indicated.

PROSPERITY OR POVERTY?

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta winding up the proceedings, said that it was the distress gold which was being exported from the country.

He pointed out that the credit of the Government of India was not the same as the credit of the people of India. It was true that the Government had a surplus budget and commanded credit. But the lecturer had pointed out that the people had to part with 250 crores worth of gold.

This state of affairs had created the paradox of a "prosperous State among a progressively pauperised people."

He went on to say that since the prices had gone down but the revenue and interest charges were fixed the peasant had to give 60 crores worth of corn to pay 30 crores in cash. As a set off to this the Government had allotted 2 crores for rural uplift; so that in the final reckoning the peasant was continually losing.

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

Vocational Lectures For Youths

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, a series of seven 'Vocational Lectures for Youths' will be delivered on Medicine, Law, Journalism, Teaching, Banking, Business and Engineering. The lectures will be delivered by leaders of their respective professions and will spread over five months. The lectures on Medicine, Law and Journalism will be delivered in March-April and the remaining four of the series will be finished in June-July next, as the Colleges now close for the examinations and long vacation.

The first lecture of the series will commence on the 17th March 1936. The names of lecturers who will speak on Teaching, Banking, Business and Engineering will be announced later along with the names of Chairmen.

Every lecture will be delivered at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, in the evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), and will be open to the Public, free of charge.

Lecture I:—"Medicine as a career for youths" by Dr. B. G. Vad, M.D., M.L.C., with Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield, I.M.S., Surgeon-General in the Chair. (Date:—Tuesday, 17th March 1936).

Lecture II:—"Law as a career for youths" by Mr. Kenneth Mc. I. Kemp, Bar.-at-Law, Advocate-General with Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, in the Chair. (Date:—Monday, 30th March 1936).

Lecture III:—"Journalism as a career for Youths" by Mr. Stanley Jepson, Editor, "Illustrated Weekly of India" with Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor, "Bombay Sentinel", in the Chair. (Date:—Monday, 6th April 1936.)

K. B. H. B. FREE OPHTHALMIC HISPITAL

The total number of patients that attended the Hospital in the month of January and February were 5,710 and 5,112 respectively, out of which the new patients number 1,066 in January and 1,187 in February. Adults, out of 1,066 number 931 and children 35 and in the Ear, Nose and Throat department the total number of attendance in January and February were 515 and 555 out of which the new patients were 129 in January and 147 in February.

HASTINGS MEMORIAL HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

The Honorary Secretary Muslim Sporting Club, S. Mohiuddin's House Khadar Jhanda, Kamptee writes:—

The above-mentioned Tournament will take place at Kamptee, during the Easter Holidays commencing from the 10th April. The closing date of entries and the date of drawing the lots have been fixed on the April 4 and 5 respectively. The entrance fee is Rs. 7 only.

SHELTERED HOMELESS GIRLS FOR 14 YEARS

Umerkhadi Institution In Need Of Funds

The following appeal has been issued on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council Rescue Home:

The Rescue Home at Umerkhad. was started 14 years ago It was then the first of its kind in the Bombay Presidency, as there was no home for the Non-Christians, where the young unfortunate girls who were stranded could find a shelter Home. A movement was started in 1921, by the Women's Council and a sum of Rs. 18 000 was collected by Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, the then Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council under the Chairmanship of Lady Lloyd. Since then this Home has come before the public eye, and so far has been carried on entirely from voluntary subscriptions. Government has recognised its useful work and has given the authorities the use of half of the old building of the Umerkhadi Jail free of rent since the year 1927.

Women and girls do all the household work and are also taught weaving, needle-work, gardening and reading and writing in vernaculars. A staff for the Home consists of two lady supervisors and two watchmen. Under-trial cases are also admitted in the Home.

Girls are sent out in service if they have no relatives and many young ones are thus happily settled in honest healthy lives.

For these 14 years the work has been carried on but the great strain is the stringency of funds. Voluntary subscriptions are not easy to be obtained in these days owing to the demand on the public in various ways. So a big Bridge and Mahjong Drive is being organised by Mrs. C. P. Blackwell and her Committee at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana on the 26th March at 10-30 a.m., to 1-30 p.m., when it is hoped the generous public will do their best to help by joining it or send in any donation, however small if they cannot attend. The fee is kept to only Rs. 2/8/ (refreshments included). Besides this, other games will also be held in the morning.

The Chairman of the Rescue Home, Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan, would like to receive any help in kind—such as grain, milk, etc., and sarees, white and coloured material and linen.

PROPOSED "AXE" ON RAILWAYS

G. I. P. Workers To Hold Divisional Conference

The Branch Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Workers, writes:—

With a view to protest against the Railway Boards' move for further retrenchment, which is bound to add to the already over increased numbers of unemployed Railwaymen, the Bombay G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union held its Managing Committee meeting on Wednesday the 11th instant when it was resolved to hold the Bombay Divisional Conference at a central place like Kalyan and the following were entrusted with the arrangements of the Conference:

Messrs S. H. Jhabvala, R. A. Khedgiker, Z. R. Chawdhary, D. S. Vaidya, D. L. Phatak, Charles Mascarenhas and others.

To-morrow's Investiture At Govt. House

An informal Investiture will be held at the Government House, Bombay, to-morrow Tuesday, at 11 a.m. when the Governor will present, the insignias, bars, badges and medals to the recipients of the respective honours.

Proved Fatal After 6 Months

Six months after a dog had bitten him, Jam Mahomed Badruddin, residing at Foras Road, Bombay, developed hydrophobia on Saturday afternoon and died within three hours.

Co-operators' Excursion

The Hon. Secretary writes:—

The Fort Co-operative Institute, has arranged a Co-operators' Excursion by sea to Nohva Islands on the 29th instant. A special steamer of the B. S. N. Company has been engaged for the purpose. Mr. B. V. Jadhav will unfurl the Co-operators' flag on the occasion. An interesting programme is being arranged. Tickets are available at the office of the Fort Co-operative Institute, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Bombay. A fee of Rs. 2 for adults and Rs. 1/4 for children under 12 years of age will be charged.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

"Mahatma"

While the Film Boards of Bombay and Madras, owing to an unfortunate obsession, which makes them see many things all awry, would not allow the Prabhat Cinetone's social picture to be named "Mahatma" and forced the producers to change the title to "Dharmatma," putting the latter to unnecessary trouble and expense, it is gratifying to find that the Bengal Board of Film Censors have nothing but praise for the picture and fully recognised the appropriateness of the title of "Mahatma" given to it. Sir S. P. Mookerji, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, who is a member of the Film Board, in the course of a tribute to the picture, says, "I congratulate the producers on this excellent production and on the well-merited title given to it—'Mahatma'—which is representation of the highest and noblest sentiments of universal brotherhood and not merely an emblem of the robes of any spiritual order." The Hon. Nawab K.G.M. Faroqui, Minister of Industries and Agriculture, declares that it "richly deserves to be called 'Mahatma,' " while the Hon. Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Minister of Local Self-Government observes that, "the title of Mahatma is fully justified" and the Hon. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Azizul Haque, Minister of Education, says that the film "well deserves the name" of "Mahatma" given to it.

Vagaries Of Film Board

The reason for the dictatorial attitude of the Bombay and Madras Film Boards is not far to seek. Unlike the members of the Bengal Board, who are appointed every year, and who are truly representative of the various public institutions, Hindu, Muslim and European, interested in the film industry, the members of the Bombay and Madras boards enjoy a life-lease.

It is really high time that anachronistic bodies like the Bombay and Madras Boards of Film Censors are replaced by truly representative, responsible and responsive bodies, who will help forward and not hamper the progress of India's film industry.

Talk Of The Suburbs

(BY A. SUBURBAN MAN).

Leaving the broiling heat of the city I thought I would be able to spend a cooling week-end in the suburbs, but the suburbs were no better.

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The suburbs have made a very great headway in tennis.

The Bandra Gymkhana, is organising a Tennis Tournament, which is open to the Bombay Suburban area and amateurs only (to be held for one year only) and each winner will receive a prize. The entrance fees are very reasonable and the list of events comprises of, men's singles, men's doubles, Mixed doubles, ladies singles and ladies doubles. So I am sure every Tennis star and would-be star will enter the tournament. The entries close on Friday 27th instant at 8 p.m and the games are to be played on the hard Courts of the Gymkhana from 31st of this month to 13th of the next.

Though the Tournament matches are eligible to compete, I understand the laws and regulations of the All India Lawn Tennis Association will be followed except as otherwise provided by the committee.

P. And T. Relief Associations Cruise

Over two hundred members joined the pleasure cruise of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay around Bombay Harbour on Sunday evening.

The cruise was organised for the annual event of the year by the Association to enable its members to come together.

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, President of the Association, Dr. Javle and other prominent citizens were present.

The gathering left the Gateway of India on board the s.s. "Minerva" at 4 p.m. and after a pleasant cruise lasting four hours around the harbour dispersed.

A last-minute rush of entrants, put the Secretaries into considerable difficulties in making the arrangements.

Light refreshments and music were provided on the steamer.

AIR MAIL POSTAL NOTICE

As the Imperial Airways Eastbound 'plane due to arrive on March 15, has been delayed, the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on March 16 will be received here and issued for delivery by the Bombay G.P.O. at 3-30 p.m. on March 17, in the ordinary course.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad, Deccan and Madras at the Bombay G.P.O. will be as shown below:—

Ordinary correspondence 11-30 hours on March 17, Registered correspondence 11 hours on March 17.

REZA SHAH'S BIRTHDAY

Reception At Iran Consulate

To celebrate the birthday of His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pehlavi, the Consul for Iran and Madame Aliabadi held a reception at the Imperial Consulate of Iran, Wodehouse Road Colaba, on Sunday. A large number of prominent citizens attended the function which was a great success.

THE REGAL

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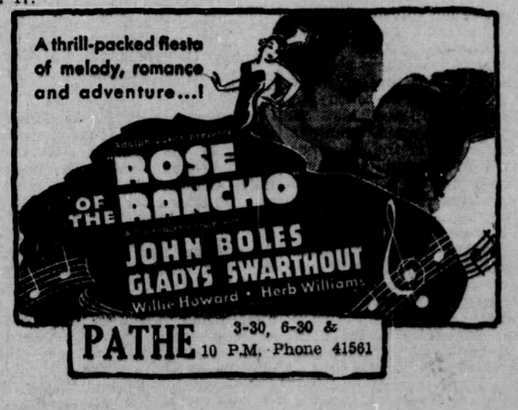
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1936

ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS

With the approach of the Congress session at Lucknow and the arrival on the spot of the Congress President-Elect, the various political issues that have long exercised the minds of our leaders and workers call for speedy clarification, so that they may be decided upon at the session without being hustled or prejudiced by excitement. Great importance, therefore, is attached by the country to the conversations that are expected to take place tomorrow between Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is easy to exaggerate the differences between what may be called the orthodox Congress policy, which is almost entirely in pursuance of Gandhian philosophy, and that of its critics, chiefly Socialists. Judged from the right standpoint, the apparently rival views have far more points in common than may appear at first sight. This fact cannot be better illustrated than by the most cordial co-operation between Gandhiji and Pundit Jawaharlal. To what extent their respective views differ is fairly well-known, and they are both uncompromising on essential principles. Yet there is exemplary co-operation between them. The Pundit himself is reported to have expressed the view that it is quite possible for various groups and individuals to work together for common objectives even when they differ from one another if only they understand each other. The greatest need of the hour for the whole country is the maximum possible co-operation among various nationalist groups without prejudice to their common objective, and it is the duty of the Congress to exemplify that unity by manifesting it in its own fold.

Change

The Constitution

As regards the specific issues before the Congress, not the least important one is that about its constitution. The present constitution, which was adopted only at the last session in Bombay, marked a wide departure from one, the essentials of which had taken root in the soil during the fourteen years of its existence, its striking features being the reduction in the number of delegates, and of A. I. C. C. members and the introduction of a manual labour qualification for all elected Congressmen. The former feature is hardly a matter of principle except that drastic reduction makes it extremely difficult for small but important minorities to obtain any representation, let alone proportionate representation, despite the well-known ideal of the Congress to give due representation to minorities. A year's trial has shown that the Constitution will be much improved if the present number of delegates and A. I. C. C. members is appreciably increased. That is also the view of many Provincial Congress Committees, including the B. P. C. C. As regards the manual labour clause, everybody recognises that, though nobly conceived, it has been found to be quite unworkable, in several cases the number of candidates for an election, eligible under the clause, being less than the number of seats to be filled at the election. All things considered, the experience of one year in Bombay as in many other places seems to show that it is best to drop the rule or relax it considerably. Speaking generally, it is desirable so to improve the Constitution as to make the Congress, not only efficient and disciplined, but also visibly representative, by its strength of numbers, of the country as a whole.

Question Of Offices

Obviously the most important issue before the next Congress session is the programme of action. Unfortunately less attention is being given to the whole programme than to one detail of it, namely, the question of office. With regard to the acute controversy about the latter, it is necessary for all to realise that the question is one mostly of expediency, even as is the question of Council entry. Moreover, as we have often pointed out before, the decision on this question will depend largely on the nature of the Council programme as a whole. If that programme is to be undiscriminating opposition to every measure introduced by Government, good, bad, or indifferent, it obviously leaves no room for office acceptance. If, however, good measures are to be promoted, the question then arises, wherein is the balance of advantage: In promoting these through Congress Ministers or through non-Congress Nationalist Ministers, controlled by Congress Councillors? We suggest, therefore, that the Congress leaders should first discuss the Council programme as a whole, when the question of office will be seen in its true perspective. In any case it should be clearly understood that the controversy about office should not be allowed to create disunion and indiscipline among Congress representatives in the Councils.

Challenge To League

Though it is reported that Germany has accepted the invitation to attend the League Council, even the suggestion of a symbolical withdrawal of the German forces from the Rhineland as a compromise proposed by Britain, has not been accepted by Germany. Herr Hitler and his Nani Government have obstinately stuck to their attitude of defiant recalcitrance. And the Fuhrer's speech at Munich proves, if any thing, that he has finally burnt his boats as it were. There is no alternative for the League of Nations but to proceed to action, unless better counsels prevail in Germany. So far as a decision on the merits of the question is considered, the breach of agreement, as Mr. Eden has said, is "patent and incontestable" and the Council will only have to pronounce its decision formally. The important thing is the action that has to be taken. And from that point of view, to-day's meeting is one of the most critical in the whole history of the League of Nations. It has to face its obvious responsibility courageously or cease to exist even in name. Incidentally, we notice that Signor Grandi has officially linked the Ethiopian question with the Rhineland crisis and has even had the audacity to reiterate that the sanctions are "arbitrary and iniquitous." If members of the Council of the League of Nations have any respect for the institution and any regard for its honour they should deal with this insult to the League as it really deserves to be dealt with.

Relief Of Unemployment

It is a welcome sign of the times that the various provincial Governments in India have recently become alive to the question of unemployment in the country, particularly among the educated classes. Accurate statistics are, unfortunately, not available in India as in the Western countries about the extent of the evil, but the gravity of the problem cannot be gainsaid, and it is apparent that it is becoming more and more acute every day. Ironically enough, it was the political repercussions of the situation that first drew the attention of the Bengal Provincial Government to this essentially economic question. The appointment of the Sapru Unemployment Committee in the U. P. and its report—which has already become a classical document,—has further helped much to focuss public attention on the problem, in its various aspects. The U. P. Government have already sanctioned a scheme for the relief of unemployed educated youths, and it is gratifying to find that the Bombay Government also are now bestirring themselves in the matter.

Frankly, however, it is difficult to be enthusiastic about the proposals of the Bombay Government as enunciated in the Legislative Council during the weekend. Member after member pointed out the utterly and woefully inadequate nature of the provisions made, and the scheme was variously described as "an eyewash," as "gloriously vague," and as a "plaything." The Minister himself had to confess that it was a mere gesture that the Government were offering towards the solution of an admittedly difficult and pressing problem. The Government have earmarked Rs. 50,000 for training educated youths as craftsmen, who will be able to produce finished articles with small capital and in small workshops. The apprentices will also be given theoretical training to supplement the practical course. It is obvious that the proposed scheme can embrace a very small number of people, and we are afraid that it is not going to result in any appreciable reduction in the number of unemployed. It ought to be borne in mind that the time for tinkering with a problem, which has assumed such serious magnitude is long past. What is urgently required to-day is not a jejune gesture but a comprehensive scheme to combat unemployment, not only of the educated, but also of the uneducated. For though one may, for the sake of convenience, split the issues, one must not lose sight of the basic causes of the malady, which are similar in all cases. The Government, the employers of Labour, and the public leaders —all must join hands in solving a problem which is a challenge to our present economic organisation, and which, let it be emphasised before it is too late, carries within itself the seeds of social disruption, if it is not properly and urgently dealt with.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

Officials In Chastened Mood

BY K. T. SHAH.

The fourth day's debate on the cut motions showed signs of waning interest and rising tedium. The speakers endeavoured to lend a rhetorical flavour to their efforts; but the theme was unsuitable, and the House seemed to be apathetic, if not impatient. Speakers had, therefore, perforce, to respond to the changed mood. Finance, especially in details, is impossible for lyrical treatment, and rhetoric unthinkable without emotional possibility.

Moreover much of the ground covered, either in the attack or the defence, was familiar terrain, where there was not the charm of novelty, nor the excitement of adventure. And so the debate dragged on to an anticlimax, when the closing vote of the day gave an unexpected victory to the Treasury Benches.

Another noteworthy feature of this debate is its clockwork regularity. Each section of the House covered the ground it had taken up strictly to time; and the several stages of the debate ended far more punctually than the English mail boat arrives in Bombay. The air-mail is, of course, nowhere in that picture.

Big Brother's Reminiscences

It must also be recorded that the tone of the Government benches is more chastened, conciliatory and reasonable than was quite the case on earlier occasions. The Home Member, for instance, replying to Mr. Aney's cut, frankly invited attention to the record of the Government in the past year,—and not to the last several years,—in regard to the administration of the Repressive laws. Except in the very last sentence, he put his case rather as an advocate aware of the weakness of his client, than as an avenging angel brandishing his flaming blade against all who opposed. Opposition speakers had themselves observed a moderation in accusation, which the Home Member implicitly adopted as his own key in reply. Mr. N. C. Chunder, a representative from the province which has had most to suffer from these repressive laws, had freely admitted the good work done by the Bengal Governor in introducing a spirit of conciliation which was slowly bearing fruit. Maulana Shaukat Ali, supported the cut,—not with dash and the fire with which he spoke on the Frontier Policy cut, but by another version of his autobiography. It was refreshing even in its repetitions, and exhilerating in its confessions. It may have been irrelevant, so that a mild rebuke might have had to be administered from the highest quarters to the errant Maulana. But much more than these somewhat irrelevant reminiscences would be forgiven to the large-bodied and large-hearted Big Brother, whose single vote may well be regarded as having given the victory to the Opposition, for the Maulana was perhaps alone of his Party to vote, and vote on the popular side. The story is told, on the authority of Macaulay, (or was it Bishop Burnet?) of a Restoration Bishop in Britain, who, when appointed a teller in the Upper House, in a Division on a most important, constitutional measure, counted himself twice over, perhaps because he was too drunk to note the difference. The ar-

(Continued on page 8, col. 5.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Implications Of Britain's Defence Programme

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, March 7.

(By Air Mail.)

The talk of the week is the defence programme of the national Government of Great Britain. It is a huge programme of rearmament and the White Paper which embodies it reveals that in the three years from May last Great Britain will have more than doubled her Air Force, which will then have a front line strength of 2,400 machines at home. On Monday the Prime Minister will, in the House of Commons open the most important debate on arms since the war, but by now we know that estimates for the three fighting Services for 1936-37, exclusive of the new plan, show an increase of £31,000,000.

Safeguarding Capitalism

The White Paper has caused far-reaching surprise in political circles. Its most marked feature seems to be its indefinite character as to what is to be defended or against whom are these defence preparations to be made. The statement of the Government clearly denotes the extreme anxiety in the mind of the British Government—an anxiety which can only be allayed by organising industry on a war basis. Disturbed as the international situation is, there is no definite menace to British imperialist interests on the part of any foreign Power. Therefore, the defence preparations would seem to be directed against the possibility of a change in regime in one or more foreign countries, which would be dangerous to British capitalist interests. One feels that the abrupt change brought about in the character of the Spanish Government by the left-wing victories at the recent general election in that country has agitated the mind of British capitalism, because such a swing in one country may soon be followed by similar development in other countries. It must be remembered that France is to hold a general election at the end of the next month (April) and the Right and the Left in France are at present not unequally balanced.

A Left-wing victory at the election in France might involve a big crisis in that country, and in order to maintain the stability of the country Britain has already lent to the Bank of France forty million sterling.

Liberal Misgivings

The Plan has satisfied none of the political parties. The Die-hard Conservatives, under the leadership of Lord Rothermere, are shouting themselves hoarse that the defences of the Empire will still continue to be weak. To these "thoughtful minds" the Government's programme is a grave disappointment because "they realise the risks which Great Britain is running, with her pitifully weak defences in the midst of a world armed to the teeth. They realise that the programme is absurdly inadequate as it does not make good past neglect." Evidently, as one critic pointed out these imperialists will not be satisfied until "the earth is loud with marching men, the sea black with cruisers and the sky darkened with bombing 'planes". At the same time radical liberalism finds no satisfaction in the Government proposals as it believes that the Government is definitely preparing for a war on a huge scale. Liberals, as I mentioned earlier, are anxious to know from the Government for what purpose are the new arms designed. They should certainly ask this question since no one knows if the plans are solely to defend and support the system of collective security. But very scathing is the comment of the "Manchester Guardian" regarding the industrial consequences of the Government plans. "The White Paper", says the paper, "does not face the industrial consequences of its plans squarely. They will probably be much more far-reaching and unpleasant than most people suppose."

Imperialism, A Menace To Peace

The question is already being asked what will happen in the Labour market if industry is organised on a war basis with a gigantically increased capacity of production and no war takes place. The slump which would then ensue is being compared with that of the unhappy one we had in 1920. Then, it is pointed out that the armament proposals involve the creation at enormous, though as yet unspecified, cost of a great new section of British industry with a vested interest in the armament race. The attention of the public is, therefore, focussed to that part of the White Paper which deals with the relation between expenditure on Navy, Army and Air Force on the one hand and diplomatic and political action on the other.

However, with a huge majority behind it in the House, the Government will carry the day in the two-day debate next week on their proposals. This will be in the face of a strong and united opposition of the Liberals, the Labourites, the I.L.P. group and Mr. Gallacher, the only Communist in the House. Mr. Attlee will ask the House to reject the Government proposals and there will be many in the House to support his stern condemnation of the foreign policy of the British Government. This is of highest importance but this policy cannot well be changed unless the whole Colonial policy of British imperialism is reversed. The point is: Will Mr. Attlee be the man to reverse it? Will Mr. Attlee take the only possible course to peace which is to recognise the right of all the subject people to national freedom and full equality with Great Britain in the concert of the world? The British masses, as never before, are paying attention to the Colonial problem because the aggressive policy of Italy in East

(Continued on page 9, col. 1.)

Frankly Speaking

WELL DONE.

Indian students in Germany have sent a representation to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs reminding him of an assurance given by him as early as November 1934 that statements tending to misrepresent India should be avoided and drawing his attention to the objectionable and uncalled for remarks made by Herr Hitler in January last. We heartily congratulate the students on the spirit of courageous patriotism which they have displayed in publicly resenting the insult that the Nazi Dictator has gratuitously hurled at Indians. We only hope they will not have to suffer for the crime of possessing national self-respect. As to their protest proving effective, we doubt it. Herr Hitler and his Nazis do not respect national honour except their own. Ethical principles of international courtesy do not count with them. They will realise the necessity of an "amende honourable" to India only when they find in the words of a special correspondent "that the present policy does not pay."

INDIANS ABROAD.

Though the position of Indians abroad is generally getting more and more serious, Government do not seem to have have yet devised any policy of safeguarding their interests whenever they are jeopardised. When Messrs. Jinnah and Satyamurti asked in the Legislative Assembly why Government should not adopt a policy of retaliation, Sir G. S. Bajpai feared that it might further injure Indian interests. Government have not even collected full information about Indians abroad, outside the British Empire. They are, it is some mercy, making the necessary inquiries, "but it would take considerable time to collect the information." And the question of sanctions would be considered "if in certain circumstances these could be effectively enforced". They will never be enforced unless Government wholly identify themselves with the people of India in this matter.

INDUSTRIES IN BOMBAY.

In the course of the discussion in the Bombay Legislative Council on Government's policy of industrial development—in so far as they have any set policy at all—several constructive suggestions were offered to Government, which do not deserve the usual fate of being ignored. One of these, made for the second time by Mr. G. S. Gangoli, was the publication of an Industrial Directory for the Presidency. Dr. B. G. Vad suggested that Government should explore the possibilities of preparing cod liver oil in the Presidency in view of the huge demand for it. What is most urgent is a scheme of promoting practicable cottage industries. And if Government interest themselves earnestly in the matter, they will not fail to receive due co-operation from the public, particularly from Congressmen.

GOVERNMENT AND HARIJANS.

The rejection by the Council of State of Sir Pheroze Sethna's modest remand of a paltry sum of 50 lakhs to be given to the provinces for Harijan uplift, confirms the reactionary attitude of that House even on such non-political, non-controversial matters. Nor do we understand what the Home Secretary meant by pleading the "impossibility of providing additional funds from the Central Government without risking the postponement of Provincial Autonomy." His argument that they were unable to commit the Government in advance as they could not anticipate the financial situation twelve months' hence might have been valid if the amount demanded was not so ridiculously low. This kind of attitude on every demand for funds for nation-building activities, however reasonable and modest, does no do credit either to the Council of State or the Government. And it is not unnatural that in view of this the public should question the genuineness of Government's professions regarding Harijan uplift.

AN OBJECTIONABLE SYSTEM.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has for several years past opposed the system of nominating members on its Standing Committee and Improvements Committee and urged Government to drop that system. But in reply to the latest representation about nominations on the Standing Committee Government state they do not think it desirable to amend the Municipal Act as desired. Government give no reasons for their attitude but the Muncipal Commissioner in a note on the subject defends nomination on various grounds such as rectifying anomalies resulting from election and providing room for experts. Nothing can be said in favour of nomination, but a great deal can be said against it. The voters and the municipal councillors may well be trusted to value experts and elect them. And it is not right to allow an unelected expert to vote on all subjects merely because he is an expert on one or two. But it is unnecessary to labour an obvious point, when everybody knows that Government cling to nomination mainly to increase their own influence in the local bodies.

Kathiawar's Urgent Need

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There is an urgent need for the establishment of a medical school or college in Kathiawar. There are already two Arts' College—one at Bhavnagar and the other at Junagadh. The foundation stone for the third was recently laid at Rajkot by H.E. the Viceroy during his Kathiawad tour in January last.

For students, from Kathiawad, who desire to have the degree of L.C.P. & S., there are at present only two centres at Ahmedabad and Hyderabad (Sind). The Government authorities have doubled the fees for the Native State students and have further limited the number of admissions to 10 per cent.

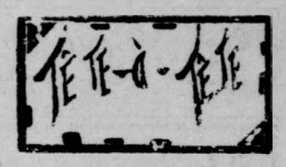
By these rules, it is very hard for students of Kathiawad to get an admission to these centres. Again, Sind is becomig a separate province, and Ahmedabad will be the only place where these students have to try a chance for admission.

A medical school or a college in Kathiawad will be a great boon to about twenty-seven lakhs of people of this province. There are some very fine hospitals in the principal States of Kathiawad and such school at one of the places will be an easy thing if the rulers think of it.

Kathiawad is eager to learn. Which State is coming first in having such a school which promises to be a great help in advancing the cause of medical uplift in the province."—Yours, etc.

"KATHIAWADI."

Kathiawar, March 7.



The report is still unconfirmed that Germany has requisitioned the services of Monsieur Laval and Sir Samuel Hoare (both out-of-job at present!) to draft a solution of the Rhineland question on the lines of the famous Hoare-Laval proposals to settle the Italo-Abyssinian dispute.

* * * *

An Asmara report announces "Italian thrust on a totally new front."

With backs turned towards Abyssinia?

* * * *

MUNICH, March 14.

From early afternoon special trains are arriving with contingents of 200,000 Storm Troops, Black-guards. . . . . .

Tut. Tut. Where are your manners, old man Reuter?

* * * *

When Mr. Satyamurti asked why the tax-payer should be made to pay for "entertainments" by the Viceroy, Sir Homi Mody retorted, "You are taking away the rights of minorities."

That implies a two-fold acknowledgment.

(1) Those who are entertained are in the minority and

(2) To be entertained is their right by virtue of constituting the minority.

* * * *

Mr. Venkatrama Sastri and Sir S. P. Sivaswami Iyer, the Madras Liberal leaders, have repudiated the resolution re. the Hammond Committee passed by the Madras Council, which they describe as "unrepresentative" and "superannuated."

The future of the 'Justice' bark now clearly lies at the bottom of the sea.

* * * *

By the way it is not only the Madras "Justicites" who have kidnapped, prated and words to worse effect, poor innocent Justice.

The Italians claim that their rapacious invasion of Abyssinia to rob her of her freedom is in response to "dictates of Justice."

* * * *

The Council of State has passed a resolution removing existing sex disqualifications. The present position, as the mover said, is that women could vote for election but cannot themselves be elected or nominated.

But is that at all necessary? Isn't feminine futility more than well represented in the Council of State?

* * * *

On reconsidering the above we are afraid we did women an injustice by making this comparison. For it is after all doubtful whether the most futile of "feminine futility" will be more futile than the present Council of State.

* * * *

Fair Versus Unfair Methods Of Advertising

—Headline.

No Advertising versus Advertising?

* * * *

The series of defeats Government have been sustaining during this week, says Professor K. T. Shah, has been perceptibly having a demoralizing effect on the spokesmen of Government and their supporters on the backbenches.

We must warn the Professor. This is a clear libel on Mr. R. S. Sarma, C.I.E., Sir Md. Yakub and, lest we forget, Doctor Ziauddin Ahmad.

* * * *

A writer in "The Morning Post," in a homily on Britain's imperial trust and obligations, says "we own no possessions whose lands and inhabitants we have any right by the laws of God or man to give away to other Powers."

Untransferable property!

* * * *

The five-year old son of an Indian Prince, it is alleged by a confrere, "already has the makings of a polo player."

In fact he has already the makings of an Indian Prince.

* * * *

"I be 75 and I haven't got an enemy in the world."

"That's a beautiful thought."

"Yes, sir. Thanks be they all of them died years ago."

"Marching Towards Valley Of Death"

Truth Behind Italian "Victories" In Abyssinia

(From Our Correspondent)
CAIRO (By Air Mail).

The Egyptian paper Al Balagh related a wonderful story about the conditions of the Italians in Abyssinia.

An Italian soldier from the battle-field in Abyssinia wrote a letter to one of his relations in Italy. In the letter the writer told his relative to preserve the stamps because they, would fetch high price when Abyssinia was completely conquered. The writer also wrote in the letter that the Italians were successfully marching on and victory was greeting them every where.

The person to whom the letter was addressed was wonderstruck at the instructions given by the writer to preserve the stamps be cause neither the writer nor the person written to were stamp collectors. Yet the person to whom the letter was written removed the stamps from the envelope. When the stamps were removed he saw something written and when read it was "Hundreds of Italians are dying every day. We are marching towards the valley of death and hell."

This story is translated by "Al-Balagh" of Cairo from French paper.

Military Preparations At Aden

30 PER CENT. INCREASE IN PRICES

(From Our Correspondent)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

Great military preparation are going at Aden.

Between the village of Sheikh Usman and Lahj mighty trenches are dug to accommodate 50,000 persons.

An additional force of 5,000 British soldiers recently arrived in Aden along with 25 men-of-war. All the mountains round about Aden including the one which is 1770 feet high are fortified upto-date. Every ship passing round Aden at a distance of three or four hours journey can be easily seen from the telescope arrangements made on these mountains. Thousands of labourers are busy day and night in sinking wells and constructing roads. Instructions are given to the people to save themselves from the evil effects of poisonous gases in the event of war.

Most of the Arab merchants have closed their business in the Italian colonies of Musawa, Magadisho and Asab and settled down at Aden. On account of the arrival of the British soldiers and officers in Aden the prices of all things have risen by 30 per cent.

WORLD'S CHAMPION HOAXER

W. H. De Vere Cole

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

The world's champion hoaxer is dead. He was Mr. William Horace de Vere Cole, whose death in France from heart failure at the age of fifty-three, was announced recently.

Mr. Cole's practical jokes had brought laughter to thousands. Here are some of the most famous:—

Went to Cambridge and posed as Sultan of Zanzibar. College and civic authorities gave him an official welcome.

Dressed as a navy, roped off a large area of Piccadilly.

As the "Prince of Abyssinia," inspected a British battleship.

Mr. Cole's career as a hoaxer began when he was a student at Cambridge. His Piccadilly exploit was performed with the help of friends. Disguised as navies they blocked the traffic and tore up the roadway.

Mr. Cole was a well set up man with a moustache and grey hair, and his riends had often commented on his likeness to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. One story told about him in this connection was that when he was coming out of a restaurant some workmen shouted "Hello, Ramsay: give us a speech," Mr. Cole obliged with an address which left them gasping.

"DEBAUCHERY" OF SHERRY PARTIES

Women At Oxford

LONDON (By Air Mail)

A trenchant attack on the position of women at Oxford by Miss M. Laski, daughter of Mr. Neville Laski, K.C., and niece of Professor Harold Laski, appears in the issue of the undergraduate's journal, "The Cherwell."

"It is a bad thing for men, for women and for the university that Oxford has admitted women students," she says.

"Educated women to-day, with their pitiable half-century of education behind them cannot be absorbed into that tradition, cannot get anything save frustration from being surrounded by that tradition and remain unassimilated alien and harmful.

"At Oxford there is no college life for a woman as there is for a man. There is only the life of a boarding school and it is not conducive to maturity.

"In some ways it would seem that the women are younger than the men. One never hears of a young man being embroiled in a fast set of undergraduates, yet the reverse is frequently the case.

"Probably the fast set consists in nothing more than tendency to throw sherry parties and get a little drunk. But for women straight from cloistered home or school it is debauchery unexampled.

"They plunge feverishly into it and may do themselves several sorts of harm whereas the men who have infinitely more balance would not dream of emerging anything but unscathed."

PROUD OF ITS AIRMAN

Karachi Aero Club's Activities During February

KARACHI, (By Mail).

Flying time during February amounted to 267 hours and 30 minutes, states a report of the activities of the Karachi Aero club for the month of February last.

The feature of the month was undoubtedly the fine performance of Mr. G. V. Gadgil in piloting the Clubs Moth VT-AET to second place in the Viceroy's Air race. It was the more satisfactory from the club's point of view in that Mr. Gadgil himself streamlined the machine and then flew so admirable a course that his average speed for 1,500 miles was only some 2 m.p.h. below the maximum speed of the machine. Mr. Gadgil received the whole of his engineering and flying training from the club.

The clubs pilot instructor, Chief Engineer and Hon. Secretary, and Messrs. Ghose and Malik flew in a Puss Moth and two Gipsy moths to Jodhpur to see the race and were very kindly entertained by the officers of the Jodhpur flying club.

The training of "A" pilots proceeded as usual, and members under training for their 8 licences were busy practising night flying and instrument flying. Ground engineering students and apprentices were also kept actively employed.—A. P.

1/4-Mile World Indoor Record

(SPECIAL CABLE)
CHICAGO, March 15

The world indoor record for a 1/4 mile was established by Rayellin Wood (Chicago University) in 48 and nine-tenths seconds.

The previous record was held by Alex Wilson (a Canadian Olympica) in 49 and three-tenths seconds in 1932.

BANK OF INDORE LTD.

In the para giving quotations of the Indore Market, in our issue of the 4th inst., the figure for the shares of the Bank of Indore Ltd., was put down at Rs. 27/, which is a mistake. It should be made clear that the Bank's (Rs. 25/ paid-up) shares "are standing at Rs. 34|35, and have been standng about this price for some time."

Our Karnatak Letter

ECHO OF 'BOMB' TRAGEDY

Trial For Alleged Murder Of 4 Persons At Budli Opens

(From Our Correspondent)
BELGAUM, (By Mail)

A meeting of the Taluka Harijan Sangha was held at Kottur Mr B. Sanna Rudrappa presiding decided to give training to 15 Harijan Students in the Hostel and to collect Rs. 250 for the purpose.

A new weekly named 'Visha'a Karnatak' will commence publication on the New Hindu Year Day under the editorship of Sjt. R. V. Jathar. B. A. LL. B. Pleader, at Dharwar. The Weekly aims to popularise unification of Karnatak and try to elavate Journalism, in Karnatak.

A meeting of the Railway workers was held on Friday last at Hubli. After a condolence resolution on Mrs. Kamala Nehru's death was passed. The meeting decided to send representatives from Hubli to the 10th annual meeting of the Railway Union at Madras. The meeting also protested against the amendment of Sir H. P. Modi on 'Payment of wages Bill" in the Legislative Assembly.

CONGRESS LEADER'S TOUR

Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande accompanied by Sjt. Narayan Rao Joshi, President, Belgaum district Congress Committee, and Diwan Bahadur Lathe are busy touring in Ballhongal and Gokak Taluka canvassing votes for Congress candidates for the D. L. B. election. Sjt. Veerangauda Patil joined the party in their tour in Gokak Taluka.

An interesting case about the alleged murder of 4 persons by the explosion of "Bomb" at Budli (Belgaum) commenced on Friday last before the First Class Magistrate, Belgaum. Nineteen witnesses for the prosecution were examined.

It will be recalled that on December 15 last a bomb was reported to have exploded at Budli (district Belgaum) resulting in serious injuries to one Mr. Nugappa, his wife Mallawa and two of their children Shanta and Tangawwa. All the four succumbed to their injuries in the Civil Hospital at Dharwar. The accused in this case are Shivaputra and Shankerappa, Doddamani (brothers) of Honnapur and Fakkira Madiwal of Ambadagatti, the last of whom is yet on the "wanted" list.

Six seats out of eight have been captured by Congressmen in the village Panchayat Committee at Sankeswar in Hukkeri Taluka Dist. Belgaum.

A training class for 30 students will be opened during the first week of April at Hosritti to give training in village industries.

Prof. J. S. Haldane Dead

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, March 15.

The death has occurred, due to bronchial pneumonia, of Prof. John. Scott Haldane. He had been for long engaged in scientific investigation and teaching. He took keen interest in stratosphere flying, in which he predicted a speed of 800 miles per hour would be reached.

Prof. John Scott Haldane, F. R. S. whose death is reported at the age of 76, was engaged in scientific investigation and teaching since 1875, was a Demonstrator and, later, Reader in Physiology Oxford University in 1916. He was Gifford Lecturer at the Glasgow University from 1927 to 1928, and was Donnellan Lecturer at the Dublin University in 1930. He served on several Royal Commissions, and carried out various special enquiries for Government Departments. He was the author of several noted publications, including "The New Physiology" (1919), "Respiration" (1922), "Gases and Liquids" (1928), "The Theory of Heat Engines (1930), "The Philosophical Bass of Biology" (1931), "Materialism" (1932). He was the winner of several gold medals, also the Royal Medal, of the Royal Society.

"PROVED THEIR VALOUR"

ASMARA, March 14.

Marshal Badoglio bestowed silver medalon to Sgr. Mussolini's sons, Vittorio and Bruno. Telegraphing the announcement to the Duce Marshal Badoglio said during the 110 hours flight under war conditions your sons have absolutely proved their valour.—Reuter's Special.

(SPECIAL CABLE).
NEW YORK, March 15.

The fortnight's strike, of liftmen and other building service employees, ended, the employers having agreed to reinstate the strikers, while the Union abandoned the demand that only members of the Union shall be employed. The wages conditions of workers will be settled, later, by an arbitration.

PLIGHT OF SHOP ASSISTANTS

Legislation Urged To Protect Their Interests

Resolutions, offering cordial support to the "Shop Assistants' Bill" and formulating the minimum demands of employees of retail trades, were passed at the Shop Workers' Conference, held on Sunday night, at Hira Baug, Bombay.

A few delegates of Shop Employees from Poona and Ahmedabad attended the Conference.

Presiding at the Shop Workers' Conference, held on Sunday night, at Hira Baug, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the workers in the retail and distributive trades had so far been neglected by everybody, and it was none too soon to begin an organised attempt at voicing their grievances. They met to give their whole-hearted support to the Shop Assistants' Bill of Mr. R. R. Bakhale.

The report of the Bombay Government Labour Department was a veritable indictment of the conditions of work in the retail trade and furnished a complete justification of the Bill. Incidentally it also brought out the fact that the wages paid to the employees were extremely low. The Bill itself was a modest and cautious measure of social legislation.

After briefly explaining the provisions of the Bill, Mr. Jamnadas pointed out that if the parents of children either through poverty or negligence failed to discharge their responsibilities and wished to exploit their children, it would not be proper to the Government to remain a passive spectator of such an iniquity. They should step in to prevent the future citizens of the State from being yoked to the profiteer.

The Bill did not seek to protect adult persons in the matter of hours of work which would remain unchanged even after the Bill became an Act. This doubtless was a great hardship, and when it was realised that these hours reached the shocking figure of sixteen per day in certain trades, like fruit and vegetable, the need for some legislation would be evident. The workers in railways, factories, and mines were protected by the statutory limit of working hours. In commercial firms, hours were fixed by long custom and practice. The shop assistants were protected neither by convention nor by statute. He hoped Mr. Bakhale would at an early date introduce legislation for their protection.

Mr. Harkishandas Mehra, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates and visitors to the Conference, when the procsedings commenced.

The following resolutions were adopted at the Conference.

SUPPORT TO BAKHALE BILL

Mrs. Maniben Hansraj moved:—"The Bombay Presidency Shop Assistants' Conference offers its cordial support to the Shop Assistants' Bill introduced by Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M.L.C., in the Bombay Legislative Council, and earnestly requests the members of the Bombay Legislative Council and the Government of Bombay to enact it into law in this session of the Council".

Mr. Frederick Michael Pinto seconded the resolution, which was unanimously passed.

PROVISION OF AMENITIES

Mr. V. B. Karnik moved:—"While welcoming this Bill as a step in the right direction, this Conference is of opinion that early steps should be taken to provide by legislation the following and other amenities to the Shop Assistants, either by separate acts or by amendments to the present Bill:—

(1) 10 hours day including one hour's interval for all shop assistants employed in wholesale or retail trade including firms, etc. (2) One day's weekly holiday. (3) One month's leave with full pay. (4) Minimum wage (5) Strict vigilance by health authorities for ensuring sanitary conditions and ventilation of shops. (6) 20 days' casual leave. (7) The Bill should be made applicable to all towns having a population of more than 30 000.

The resolution duly seconded, was carried.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The following two resolutions were also passed:—

"This Conference elects a Bombay Presidency Shop Assistants' Committee, (a) to carry on agitation for the enactment of the Bakhale Bill and other legislation for the improvement of the conditions of the Shop Assistants, and (b) to organise Shop Assistants in retail, wholesale and distributive trades for the protection of their interest and for the improvement of their living conditions.

"This Conference appeals to all shop owners and commercial firms and associations to take immediate steps for the reduction of working hours, for the provision of weekly holidays and for the provision of other amenities mentioned in resolution No. 2 to all their employees.

ULTIMATUM TO ELECTRIC CO.

Vile Parle Municipality Will End Contract If Charges Not Reduced

(From Our Correspondent)
ANDHERI, March 15.

The special general meeting of the Andheri-Vile Parle Municipality held this morning decided to offer the Electric Company a flat rate of 3 annas per unit and do away with what are called "fixed charges". Failing compliance with these terms, the Municipality will terminate the contract with effect from June 30 next. In moving the resolution, Mr. P. J. Shroff, the Chairman of the Lighting Committee, made a lengthy speech in the course of which he strongly criticised the action of the company in charging excessive rates, Mr. Gokulbhai Bhatt was cheered when he said that the public did not mind if they were put to a little inconvenience during the short interval in which they proposed to put up petromax lights but they would not tolerate the dictation of the Company.

AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN

Mr. L.L. Misquitta moved an amendment that negotiations should be started with the company for a short-term Contract for three years and that Collector be approached to act as an arbitrator in the matter of settling the rates etc. provided the company was agreeable to this proposal. Mr. S. N. Kalbag in seconding the amendment said that although he was prepared to support any scheme which would go to benefit the Municipality, he was rather hesitant to break off the negotiations unless and until all avenues of compromise were exhausted. On the President assuring him that he would inform the company that the Municipality would be prepared to consider reasonable terms if offered, Messrs. Misquitta and Kalbag withdrew their amendments. Mr. Shroff's resolution was then put to the vote and carried 'nem con.'

RAILWAY OVERBRIDGE PROBLEM AT PARLA

Marwadi Gentleman's Offer Unacceptable

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
ANDHERI, Mar. 13.

One of the most important matters engaging the attention of the Andheri-Vile Parla Municipality is the construction of a foot overbridge for the convenience of the general pubic who cannot use the railway level crossing due to its unsuitable situation. It will be recalled that the Railway Company about two years ago decided to close their overbridge except to their "bonafide" passengers with the result that the public specially the school-going children and the ladies going to the vegetable market on the eastern side of the station, were stranded and although best efforts were made to come to an understanding with the Railway authorities, nobody was able to induce them to allow the use of their bridge even on a fixed rental basis. They, however, offered to build a small overbridge parellel to their own if the Municipality agreed to pay the full cost of Rs. 10,000 and the annual recurring maintenance charges amouting to about Rs. 600. The Municipality had no other go but to accept the proposal and even sent Rs. 2,000/ as earnest money sometime in August 1934. One Marwari gentleman, Mr. Gopiram Harmukhrai who has property on both sides of the railway track and who had previously obtained permission to erect a private vegetable market on the west offered to pay Rs. 10,000 towards the construction of the new bridge of greater span if he was allowed to construct it at a particular spot which is about 300 yards away from the northern end of the platform. The Municipality thought that they would save Rs. 10,000 (which they were to borrow from outside) if Mr. Gopiram's offer was accepted and at a previous meeting resolved to write to him that his offer would only be considered if he was prepared to pay the entire cost of the bridge and the Municipality should be free to have another bridge if the one constructed at his expense proved to be inconvenient. As soon as the public were put into possession of these facts, there was an uproar and a meeting of the citizens was held last Sunday to concert measures to prevent the new offer from being accepted. A representation signed by several hundred citizens of all castes and communities was forwarded to the President of the Municipality and when the item regarding the construction of the bridge reached last night, it was unanimously decided to reject the offer of the donor and respect the feelings of the people in this matter even at the cost of Rs. 10,000 which the Municipality has been called upon to pay for the bridge.

Ever since the amalgamation of the two units of Parla and Andheri, there has been a regular flow of demand for money from the District Local Board. First it was vaccination, then dispensary and now Primary Education for which money is needed. Perhaps the District Local Board have decided to curtail their activities unless the Municipality agree to give them a substantial amount to run their establishments. The President of the Board has now put up a demand of Rs. 13,000 towards the cost of primary education in municipal limits. The question was considered at last night's meeting of the Municipality and it was decided to refer the matter to the Municipal Legal Adviser for opinion.

In the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. G. B. Deo, Mr. J. W. L. Gomes was elected a Vice-President of the Municipality. Mr. Gomes is a practising Barrister with a ready wit. He should prove very useful when the House is in a temper.

Mr. Deo's resignation from the Municipality has been duly notified to the Collector some time ago and the latter will shortly fix a date for holding a bye-election. I understand that efforts are being made in influential quarters to persuade Mr. Chunilal D Barfivala to contest this election. It is felt that his entry into the Municipality will infuse new blood and will considerably assist in smoothening the path for harmonious working and his long experience of local self-government institutions in suburbs will give it added strength. which it badly needs.

VILE PARLE MUNICIPALITY

Renewal Of Civic Lighting Agreement

(From Our Correspondent)
VILE PARLE, Saturday.

In pursuance of the campaign for obtaining better terms and lower rates from the Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, Limited, at the time of renewal of the present lighting agreement, which is due to expire on the 30th June next, a public meeting of the residents of Vile Parle was held at Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle, on Saturday night, with Mr. Ramnik Rai Mehta in the chair.

It was apparent that the majority of the ratepayers present at the meeting were not prepared to countenance heroic experiments at the expense of the ratepayers.

In the opinion of Mr. Dev, a former Vice-President of the Municipality, it was the duty of the Municipality to get the best out of the present negotiations with the Supply Company, and not to go after mare's nests.

The meeting terminated at about 11 p.m. after passing a resolution urging the Vile Parle Municipality to carry on the negotiations for the renewal of the existing agreement in the interests of the ratepayers, and get the best possible terms out of the Supply Company.

Govt. Advertisements And Indian Owned Journals

CRAIK HECKLED IN ASSEMBLY ON P. S. COMMISSION'S METHODS

DELHI (By Mail)

During the question time in the Assembly on Wednesday last Dr. Thein Maung: asked (a) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table of the House, a list of newspapers, both English and Indian, to which the Public Service Commission send advertisements?

(b) Have Government supplied any list of recognised newspapers to the Public Service Commission?

(c) Is it a fact that in some Provinces, only Anglo-Indian newspapers have been selected for advertisements?

(d) Is it a fact that even important papers, some of them the only Indian-owned newspapers in their respective Provinces have been excluded and not given advertisements by the Public Service Commission?

(e) Is it a fact that the advertisements by the Public Service Commission are mainly intended for Indian candidates, who generally read Indian dailies in the English language? If so, are the Public Service Commission prepared to see their way to insert their advertisements in all important Indian-owned newspapers, especially English dailies?

(f) Are Government aware that it is likely that advertisements published in Anglo-Indian newspapers only may escape the notice of Indian candidates, a large majority of whom read Indian newspapers only? Have any complaints been received from candidates in this respect?

HOW GOVERNMENT ADVERTISES

Replying to clauses (a) to (d) of the aforesaid questions the Hon'ble Sir Henry Craik, Home Member, said that to ensure that vacancies in services recruited on an All-India basis are made known to candidates belonging to the minority communities, a list of newspapers in which such vacancies should be advertised has been drawn up in paragraph 8 of the Supplementary Instructions issued in connection with the Home Department Resolution of the 4th July, 1934. A copy of these supplementary Instructions is in the library of the House. The Public Service Commission also sends advertisements at times to newspapers published in other places besides those mentioned in this list.

As regards clauses (e) and (f) the Home Member stated that if the list of newspapers were extended as suggested by the Hon'ble Member, the cost of publishing these advertisements would be considerably and unnecessarily increased. The newspapers included in the list are such as educated youngmen of all communities, who desire to enter services recruited on an All-India, might be expected to read, and no serious complaints have been received from would be applicants that they failed to see the advertisements of the vacancies. The number of applications received by the Commission would indicate that their advertisements receive adequate publicity among the candidates of all communities.

Pandit Maitra: Are not these advertisements meant for giving the widest publicity to the activities of the Public Service Commission? If so, why are not these advertisements given to widely-read newspapers?

Sir Henry: The object intended to secure is the widest publicity among would be candidates for appointments to the services, and my reply indicates that the widest necessary publicity is given.

NO INDIAN-OWNED PAPERS?

Mr. N. V. Gadgil: Is it not a fact that in the Bombay Presidency the "Bombay Chronicle" which is the only Indian-owned daily is not given any advertisements by the Public Service Commission?

Sir Henry Craik: The "Bombay Chronicle" is not mentioned in the supplementary rules. As I have stated, the Public Service Commission also sends advertisements at times to newspapers published in the other places outside those mentioned in the list.

Pandit Maitra: Is the name of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" mentioned in the suppementary rules?

Sir Henry Craik: It is not mentioned as one of the papers in which their advertisements are issued. But the rules leave discretion to the local head of the department in the case of local recruitment to send advertisements to other papers.

Sardar Sant Singh: It it not a fact that this right of advertising is used rather to patronise and not to advertise?

Sir Henry Craik: No, Sir.

Mr. Ram Narayan: Is the "Searchlight" of Patna in that list?

Sir Henry Craik: No, Sir; no Patna newspaper is here.

Mr. S. Satyamurti: What are the Indian-owned papers in that list?

Sir Henry Craik: The Honourable Member had better see the list.

Appeal Of British Press To Hitler

RUGBY, March 14.

The outstanding features of the press comment on the international situation are the eloquent appeals in leading articles in the "Times" and the "Daily Telegraph" to the German Chancellor, Herr Hitler, to rise to the greatness of the opportunity by making contribution to the appeasement of Europe.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "The procedure of appeal to the League Council which France has adopted presents Herr Hitler with the greatest opportunity a man could have for a glorious place in history. He can approach the League as he could approach no individual Power. He can concede to public opinion in Europe, everything that national pride might forbid him to offer to a single nation."

The "Times" says: "The proposals which the German leader made have been widely welcomed in Great Britain as offering a chance to rebuild the peace of the world on wider and surer foundations. But they have been accompanied by action which has rinced them with the barrier of doubt.—B.O.W.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(By ZANDHYALA.)

"Is the world running again into the realm of jungle law?" is the exclamation of the political sages in the sphere of international politics. The occupation of the demilitarised Rhineland zone by Germany with her military forces in utter violation of the Locarno Pact has caused tumult and confusion in the whole of Europe with sensational changes and far-reaching consequences in the realm of high finance. Having found himself unaffected by discarding the principles of the Treaty of Versailles last year, Herr Hitler, in contravention to the principles of international morality and law, has embarked upon a policy similar to that, which rendered the Great War inevitable. France, who has been all the while evincing a lukewarm attitude to the question of enforcing effective sanctions against Italy, has atonce invoked the provisions of the Locarno Pact and the Versailles Treaty, and secured a promise from Britain to stand by her side in the event of an unfortunate war. A most serious view of the international situation is taken by all who are attempting towards the restoration of world peace. The Italo-Abyssinian tangle remains as serious as ever, as the two contending parties do not seem to pay heed to the appeal of the Committee of Thirteen of the League Council.

The War Scare

With the memory of the Great War and the 'war-boom' still fresh in their minds, and with the firm faith in one of the fundamental lessons of history that "History repeats itself", the entire business community in the world is getting ready to reap the harvest. The war scare has caused an entire change in the psychology of the business world, and all the operators in the different markets are anxious to replenish their stocks to their maximum capacity, as they expect to witness, in the near future, conditions similar to those that prevailed on the eve of the Great War. The news of the German military occupation of the Rhineland has flashed like lightning in the world of finance causing a spurt in all the metal and commodity markets, with a corresponding slump in the gilt-edged markets on the probability of a European war.

Will History Repeat Itself?

But will history repeat itself? Though an open conflict among the European nationals cannot be ruled out as beyond the scope of practical politics, a concerted action of all the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles and of the Locarno Pact, who are all pledged to the policy of maintaining collective security, and the willingness of Herr Hitler to come to any international agreement on equal terms may be expected to fructify in establishing international peace, as the nations are not in a mood to involve themselves in any world war owing to its terrific results. Even if the unfortunate war were to become an accomplished fact, the business world may not be expected to witness once again the same conditions of the Great War as the fabric of the modern economic structure of the world is entirely different from that of 1914.

Gilt Edged Hard Hit

Herr Hitler's bomb-shell has given a hard hit to the gilt-edged markets all over the world. Though the London securities have been able to withstand the first impact, they gave way towards the close of the week under selling pressure which has gained momentum owing to a disturbed political atmosphere. The Bombay securities market is too quick to act, and the 3-1|2 per cent. rupee paper has recorded a precipitous fall to Rs. 95|8 towards the close of the week. Apart from the war scare, the gilt-edged markets have also suffered under the influence of the increased expenditure on armaments. But a further drop in the prices of the gilt-edged market may not happen as the war clouds are likely to disperse with attempts at conciliation progress and the world of finance suffers from the glut of funds in its money market, and as support from influential quarters is most likely to set in at the earliest opportunity.

Bright Prospects For Steels

The 'Steels' are leading the way in the Stock Exchange. With the prospects of a handsome dividend to both Ordinary and Deferred shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel company, and the covering by bears owing to the fears caused by a European war scare, coupled with an occasioned 'bull' support, the 'steels', having recovered from the nefarious attacks of the speculators, are now heading a rise. As pointed out in the last week's review, the prospects of the steel shares are very bright, and should deserve the attention of the investors at current levels for considerable capital appreciation and handsome returns on the capital invested.

Indian Exchange Bank

The announcement of the Central Bank of India, to open an exchange bank at London will be welcomed by all the Indian business community as it would greatly facilitate the financing of our foreign trade which has become more or less the monopoly of the foreign exchange banks. After extending its multifarious activities, and spreading its benevolent influence throughout the length and breadth of the country, the Central Bank of India, which stands to-day as a monumental example of Indian business genius, is now embarking upon a bold venture which will satisfy one of the long-felt needs of the Indian Mercantile community. Undaunted by the early failures of the Tata Industrial Bank, and the keen competition of the foreign exchange banks, the management of the Central Bank of India, have decided to venture into a field which has till now been considered as an exclusive monopoly of the huge foreign concerns. It is fondly hoped that this welcome departure in the practice of the Indian Joint Stock banks, will soon be followed by the other indigenous concerns thus reclaiming their due rom their alien competitors.

Assam Labour Demands At Least Two Seats

Association Protests Against Restrictions Imposed On Candidature For Legislatures

GAUHATI, (By Mail).

With regard to the proposals of the Hammond Committee on the delimitation of constituencies in the Assam Valley, a note has been submitted to the Committee of the Indian Legislative Assembly appointed to discuss the report, by the Assam Labour Association requesting the Committee to consider the grievances of the valley in the Absence of its member.

The following views have been expressed:—

LABOUR REPRESENTATION

Referring to the question of Labour, the note states that the representations proposed were quite unsatisfactory. Labour in Assam means mainly tea garden labour whose number is over a million but besides this, there were full-fledged industrial labours also such as labour force of coal field, oil field, bell metal, rice mill, jute mill, saw mill, oil mill, match factory and transport whose strength would be nearly two lakhs. In its last deputation before the Hammond Committee at Shillong, the Association's vice-President, Mr. H. N. Barua, insisted on for distribution of 4 seats allotted to Assam by the Government as follows: 1 seat to Industrial, 3 seats to the tea garden labour dividing the latter as 2 to Assam Valley and 1 to Surma Valley. The deputation suggested that all the seats should be filled up through the Assam Labour Association which is a trade union organisation.

SEPARATED FROM PUBLIC

The tea garden labours in Assam were by their masters' own admission before the Hammond Committee kept separated from the general public. It was, therefore, not possible to organise these labourers into a veritable trade union in the present circumstances and the Government therefore, should instruct the garden authorities to render every facility to the public for this. It has been found that not a single of these 4 seats have been granted as prayed for by the Association nor did the non-bonded ex-tea garden labourers numbering nearly a lakh have been granted facilities.

"UNJUSTIFIED."

The restrictions imposed on the candidature for 3 Assam Valley seats were preposterous and unjustified inasmuch as, some of the Assam Castes of Labour, namely, the Kacharia, the Mikirs were not enlisted and they have been given to be represented by one who did not belong to these Assamese labourers in the tea gardens.

The Association, therefore, urged the authorities to grant at least 2 labour seats at its disposal, allot one seat to Industrial labour and withdraw restrictions on Assamese public-spirited gentlemen to stand as a candidate to represent labour.

GENERAL CONSTITUENCIES

Referring to the question of allotment of seats to the general constituencies in the Assam Valley, the note states that the Assam Valley Hindus and the Muslims each claimed before the Hammond Committee in its recent visit to Assam, 2 seats more than what proposed by Government. The claims of the Hindus were based on population, including rate of increase, vastness of area and incidence of taxation. The claims of the Muslims were based on the above grounds. But strangely enough, the Committee allotted one more seat to the Muslims and none to the Hindus although the same arguments apply to both.

WOMEN'S SEAT

The women's only seat for Assam has been permanently located at Shillong by the Hammond Committee and this was in direct contravention of the Government proposals to make it a rotatory one. This injustice must be removed in the interests of the women of Assam.

The Gauhati Sadar triple-member constituency has been formed by the Committee's own admissions to represent the domiciled Bengalees. This however contravenes the Communal Award inasmuch as it proposes to create a new class or community which the Award itself would not recognise.

AGAINST POONA PACT.

The cumulative voting where seats have been reserved for the scheduled castes proposed by the Hammond Committee was definitely against the Poona Pact. It has been an All-India question and the Assam Labour Association joins its voice of protest against it with others.—United Press.

VICEROY'S FAREWELL TO LEGISLATORS

Will Address Joint Meeting Of Both Houses On April 8

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 14.

As originally forecast the Viceroy will make his farewell address to the Central Legislature before the session concludes on April 8 has been chosen with a view to the fact that the provisional dates of the Session so far go upto April 9. There is every likelihood of the session extending beyond Easter but April 8 is the last day which the Viceroy can conveniently address the two Houses and for that reason this date as provisionally planned has now been confirmed

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION TO MEET

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 14.

The annual general meeting of the Employers Federation of India will be held at Delhi on March 28. Sir Hormusji Mody will preside. The Federation was started in 1933 with the object of promoting the interests of Employers engaged in commerce and industries. It claims during the short period of its existence to have secured a membership covering practically every important industry in the country and controls about two-thirds of the Labour engaged in organised industries.

The Federation reviewing the industrial condition for 1935 say "The year has been notable for various expressions of industrial policy on the part of the Government of India and efforts of the various administrations to develop small scale industries and activities in some large scale industries in direct rationalisation of production."

FIRE CAUSES Rs. 10,000 DAMAGE

Miraj Requisitions Engine From Sangli

(From Our Correspondent.)

MIRAJ, March 15.

Never before was the inadequate water-supply and lack of fire fighting machines so keenly felt by the inhabitants of Miraj, than on Friday last at about mid-day they saw a great conflagration reduce almost to ashes two timber stores resulting in a loss of over Rs. 10,000. Fire, it is reported, originated in a dung-heep but the flames soon spread to the timber shop and the neighbouring store. A fire-fighter had to be requisitioned from Sangli, a distance of 7 miles, but it was not until 9 p.m. that the fire was brought under control.

Some boys were rescued at great risk and were treated for burns at the hospital where, they are reported to be progressing.

AIRMAIL TIMINGS

Changes In Postings And Delivery From Wednesday

The Postmaster General, Bombay, notifies:—

Commencing from Wednesday, the 18th March 1936, the Eastbound aeroplane of the Imperial Airways will leave Croydon each Wednesday and Saturday instead of each Tuesday and Saturday as at present, arriving Karachi each Monday and Thursday instead of each Sunday and Thursday as now.

LONDON BOUND.

Consequent upon this, the Southbound aeroplane of the Karachi Madras Air Mail Service will, with effect from the Eastbound Imperial Airways aeroplane due to arrive at Karachi on the 23rd March 1936 (Monday) leave Karachi on each Tuesday and Friday instead of each Monday and Friday as at present arriving Ahmedabad and Bombay on the same days. The present hours of delivery at Ahmedabad Head Post Office and Bombay General Post Office will remain unaffected i.e., they will continue to be at 11-30 hours and 15-30 hours respectively. The latest hour of posting for the Southbound aeroplane at the Ahmedabad Head Post Office and the Bombay General Post Office will also remain as hitherto, viz. 9-0 hours and 11-30 hours respectively, but on Tuesdays and Fridays instead of Mondays and Fridays.

NORTHBOUND.

Commencing from the 19th March 1936 (Thursday) the Northbound aeroplane of the Karachi-Madras Air Mail Service will leave Madras on each Thursday and Monday instead of on each Friday and Monday arriving Bombay and Ahmedabad each Friday and Tuesday instead of each Saturday and Tuesday, as at present. The present hours of delivery at the Bombay General Post Office and the Ahmedabad Head Post Office will continue to be at 13-0 hours and 14-30 hours respectively. The latest hour of posting at the Bombay General Post Office and the Ahmedabad Head Post Office will also continue as hitherto viz. 8-30 hours and 12-30 hours respectively but on Tuesdays and Fridays instead of on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

With effect from the Northbound flight due to leave Madras on 19th March 1936, and Bombay on the 20th March 1936 mails will arrive Karachi on each Friday and Tuesday instead of each Saturday and Tuesday connecting with the Westbound Imperial Airways aeroplane which will leave Karachi each Saturday and Wednesday instead of each Sunday and Wednesday as at present.

Owing to the change in the timings in the Karachi-Madras Air Mail Service, the Southbound aeroplane of the Bombay-Trivandrum Air Mail Service will with effect from the 25th March 1936 leave Bombay at 6-30 a.m. on Wednesdays instead of on Tuesdays as at present. The return Northbound aeroplane will with effect from 30th March 1936 leave Trivandrum at 8-0 a.m on Mondays instead of on Fridays as at present. Apart from the change in the days of the Service, the times of arrivals at and departure from places served by this Air Service will remain as before. The hours of delivery of the Northbound Mails and the latest hour of posting for the Southbound Service, at the Bombay General Post Office will be as hitherto on the revised days.

PLIGHT OF SHOP ASSISTANTS

Ahmedabad Conference Supports Bakhale's Bill

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

Ahmedabad Shop Assistants' Conference, first of its kind in India, attracted the wide attention of citizens and businessmen on Friday. Enthusiasm prevailed in the pandal Gumastas of nearly 30 bazars attended the conference. Eleven resolutions were moved and supported by the Gumastas who detailed at length their grievances. The resolutions amending and supporting Bakhale Bill, condemning the adverse attitude of the local Municipality, requesting the Merchant's Association to make reforms, and asking for the remission of 33 per cent in rent etc. were discussed by various speakers.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta from the chair appealed very strongly for strengthening their Association and hoped that in view of the pitiable conditions the members of the Council would support the bill.

Mr. Amritlal Gandhi, the Secretary, heartily thanked the guests and garlanded Mrs. Hansa Mehta and the sessions terminated.

HOLI REVELRY AFTERMATH

40 Arrested Under Sec. 151, C. P. C.

CAWNPORE, March 15

Forty hindus, including one Municipal Commissioner, were arrested yesterday and, to-day, under section 151 of the Cr. P. C. for alleged contravention of the District Magistrate's order prohibiting the throwing of coloured water on passersby in public streets at Cawnpore, the Holi festivities generally last a week, during which time the revellers a majority of whom are workers indulge themselves in sprinkling coloured water and mud-slinging, thus causing considerable inconvenience to citizens and business people.

This year after the Holi revelling had lasted four days, the District Magistrate issued an order, which was given publicity by means of the beat of drum, prohibiting sprinkling of coloured water on the passersby in public streets. From yesterday crowds of Hindus gathered in various streets to celebrate the Holi festivities. The police used batons to disperse the crowds. The festivities however, were brought to an end by the holding of the annual fair on the banks of the Ganges today.

Strike In Digha Workshop

PATNA, March 15

About 400 men working in the General Navigation and river Steam Navigation Company, Digha workshop, have struck work. It is stated that in sympathy with the strikers at the company's workshop the Calcutta strikers took out a procession and paraded through the streets, shouting slogans this afternoon.—A.P.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

(continued from page 6)

rangements of counting in a division seem to be so perfect in the Assembly that the Maulana's could not possibly be counted as two votes, however much his bulk or good humour might entible him to such a distinction. But had he given two votes, on this occasion, no one on the Opposition side would have grudged them; and no doubt would have arisen, while the counting was going on, as to how the casting vote would have been given in this instance, had there been a tie, as seemed at one time very likely.

Epidemic Of Second-Hand Epigrams.

The good humour generated by the Maulana's tale of his loves,—for games, and for children, and for women,—persisted, notwithstanding a somewhat arid harangue from the benches on the Left. There is incipient in the House an epidemic of second-hand epigrams. Speaking of the Department of Law and Order, an hon'ble member described Law as an Ass,—Shades of Dickens!—and Order as "Gas". Pandit Pant recalled the saying of an ancient Secretary of State, who said they had made a profession of making pledges, and an avocation of breaking them. But the neatest hit of the day, was made by the Finance Member. When Mr. Satyamurty interrupted him, while on his pet theme of the burden of protective customs duties,—by the cry "King Charles's head", Sir James flashed out: "There are two King Charles's heads. You take one, and I shall keep the other." It was not only the shade of the immortal Mr. Dick that must have been staggered by this new light on his favourite obsession; but all those, who have the slightest recollection of the contrast between the Merry Monarch and his martyred (?) father, must have been amazed at the brilliance and yet the aptness of this unexpected Griggism. From hence forward I swear never to treat the Grigg speeches with contempt, even as literary 'chefs-doeuvre'.

New Class Of Harijans

But neither repartee nor epigram could avoid the tedium of this debate in its closing stages. While the cut in regard to the Repressive Laws was passed by a bare majority, (—"what is a working majority?" asked the "Hindusthan Times" away from the tea cup), the motion for another cut to ventilate the Europeans' grievance regarding the non-fulfilment of the pledges in connection with the surcharges on income-tax was lost by a heavy majority.—the first victory for the Government in all this debate. It was possible at all because the popular parties,—Congress, Nationalist and Independent,—refrained from voting. The debate did warm up a bit on this last motion, thanks mainly to the duel between the Finance Member and the Baronet from Bombay. Sir Cowasji has exhibited a most surprising misapprehension of the elements of public financing, especially in regard to the nature of a Sinking Fund or a Depreciation Reserve. His former colleague in the Government of Bombay exploded the fallacy, and killed his main argument. Sir James had, therefore nothing more to do than to put the corpse into the coffin, inter it, and read the burial service, with the solitary presence of Sir Cowasji as the chief, and only, mourner at the ceremony. Sir James's truculence is, of course, by no means dead; and flashes of his real self were scintillating time and again. The brush with Pandit Pant promises high class entertainment next week. His description of the capitalists of Bombay as the new class of Harijans, for whose relief an epoch-making debate had been inaugurated that day, was warmly cheered on the left. Had he been better familiar with the social geography of the Western capital, he would have more aptly labelled them the Harijans of Malabar Hill, but even as it is, there is reason to hope Sir James would not depend too much on the alliance with Big Money.

MAKER OF MODERN BARODA

Maharaja Of Bikaner Unveils Gaekwar's Statue

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, March 13.

Amidst scenes of royal splendour and in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering including Her Highness Maharani Saheba, Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinhrao Raje, Resident Col. Wier and Mrs. Wier, Dewan Sir V. T. and Lady Krishnamachariar, officials, sardars and elite of city, H. H. Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir Gangasingh Bahadur performed this evening the unveiling ceremony of the statue of H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, associated with the Diamond Jubilee of his regime.

On arrival, His Highness Maharaja of Bikaner, accompanied by Her Highness Maharani Gaekwar and Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, was received at entrance by Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai Vice-President and Mr. Motilal C. Desai, General Secretary of Diamond Jubilee Central Committee.

MAKER OF MODERN BARODA

After prayer and welcome songs Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, President of Diamond Jubilee Central Committee, requesting Maharaja of Bikaner to perform the unveiling ceremony of Maharaja Gaekwar's statue representing him seated on throne stated:

This is not the place—nor is there any need—for recounting the achievements of the long reign of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar. They may be summed up by saying that he found Baroda in the middle ages and has placed it by his efforts in a prominent position among the progressive States of India. He has dedicated his life to the remaking of Baroda, and there is no aspect of its life and of its people which has escaped his influence and to which he has not imparted new life and vigour.

BIKANER'S TRIBUTES

Amidst cheers the Maharaja of Bikaner delivered his speech, which was punctuated with applause at intervals.

At the outset, the Maharaja of Bikaner referring to Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's statue said: "Standing as it does at the very entrance of this old and historic city of Baroda, it will yet be another of the many beautiful monuments in the capital which will serve to remind future generations of the Baroda State of the Diamond Jubilee of a beloved Maharaja and the unique record of the 60 years' reign of a great ruler of this great state—a unique world figure, with a unique reputation, held in such high respect and admiration even in far off foreign lands beyond the seas.

"As I stand before you two thoughts present themselves to my mind. The first is the sense of honour and gratification which I feel at being thus associated with to-day's ceremony. And the second is my diffidence, as a man many years younger, in alluding to the remarkable achievements of the illustrious and veteran ruler to whom the subjects of this state owe such a deep debt of gratitude".

GLORIOUS RECORD

"After recalling certain personal reminiscenes and the respectful admiration with which he watched Maharaja's manysided certain outstanding and indisactivities, Bikaner dwelt upon certain outstanding and indisputable features of the all-round social, moral and material progress which had been made during His Highness' long and prosperous reign. Describing them as stupendous record which had naturally gained admiration for himself and for state, a model well worth of emulation, he referred to Baroda's marked advance in education, the growing popularity of library movement, encouragement to vernacular literature and oriental learning, improvements in agriculture, trade, commerce, communications, etc., etc.

Maharaja of Bikaner further stated."

"His Highness has always taken particular interest in the cause of rural development in which direction too his efforts have fructified. And as if to crown the work of past sixty years His Highness recently announced the magnificient donation of one crore of rupees, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to improving the conditions of life of the rural population especially those of the poor and of the depressed classes supplementing the grants which will be progressively devoted to such purposes in the regular budgets of the state."

After the speech, the Maharaja of Bikaner, accompanied by Her Highness Maharani Gaekwar, Dewan Sir Krishnamachariar and others, went to the spot and unveiled statue of Maharaja Gaekwar, when a salute of 21 guns was fired from the state artillery.

Progress Of Jherruk Sanatorium

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Sind), March 14.

On return from Karachi by road, on Tuesday, (10th instant), I visited Mrs. Parvati Awatsing's Sanatorium, at Jherruk, for consumptives. I have been paying visits to this institution off and on. Since I visited last (in October 1935), I find that several new blocks are added to it. Guest-rooms and rooms for attendants are built outside the walls of the Sanatorium. The rooms number seven. Recently Government gave a plot of land, measuring about 10,000 square feet, to the management of the four more rooms are under construction on that plot. Messing has now been started by the authorities. Every patient, who is the inmate of the sanatorium, is bound to take food from the common mess.

This will be on the whole cheaper for the patients, who will get food at regular hours. Dr. Merchanda is the Resident Medical Officer-in-charge, and Dr. Moti Malkani is Superintendent. He lives in Karachi and visits the Sanatorium twice a month. At the time of visit there were three patients and there is provision made for 30.

This institution is in its infancy and deserves help from every citizen of Sind, from municipalities, local boards and associations.

ADDITION TO EXISTING RISKS OF PRESS

Assembly President's Ruling Criticism

CALCUTTA, March 15.

A public meeting was held this evening in the Albert Hall under the presidency of Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee.

A resolution was adopted protesting against the implication of the ruling of President of the Assembly in regard to freedom of publication of the proceedings of the Legislatures in the Press. The meeting also opined that the view involved in the ruling was a departure from the established practice in England and the practice that had so far obtained in this country and was reactionary. It imposed an invidious task on newspapers to censure these speeches, and added to the risks already placed on the Press in India by the Criminal Law Amendment Act curtailing the legitimate rights of the free expression of public opinion.—United Press.

Mr. M. K. Bose On Assembly President's Ruling

CALCUTTA, March 15.

Speaking at a public meeting to-night Mr. Mrinalani Kanti Bose criticised the Assembly President's ruling regarding the freedom of publication of the proceedings in Legislatures in press.—A. P.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6)

Spain which has met with not much less tolerant treatment by the National Government of Great Britain than was given to Japan when she seized Manchuria in 1931 has shown that imperialism and its perpetual greed of conquest is the standing menace to the peace of the world.

A Grave Crisis

The British masses understand that the peace of the world is merely still further in danger by the re-armament plan and that the interests of the masses lie in disarmament and the freedom from foreign control. But the whole Labour situation in Great Britain to-day is being altered, and there is an immediate prospect of the absorption of hundreds and thousands of unemployed into the new war industries. Industrial labour knows that for a time rearmament will give better wages and more work and that it will be able to purchase better conditions at the price of co-operation. At the same time, it is aware that industrial mobilisation of the country, as planned in the White Paper, means something like conscription. According to "New Leader" Sir Walter Citrine has indicated support for re-armament and it is likely that the Trade Union Congress General Council will finally agree to negotiate with the Government regarding the industrial application of its programme.

The jingo press is in an almost impregnable situation so that unless a vigorous working class lead against the capitalist interest of imperialism is given, a wave of chauvinism may well sweep Britain into the vortex of another world war. The crisis is graver than anyone has experienced since the great war and no issue has yet clearly defined itself.

Britain's Dilemma

The international situation is not only perplexing but saturated with fears. Britain finds herself between the devil and the deep blue sea. As a result of questions put to her by France, Britain is in a serious dilemma. She has to choose between promising, if necessary, to send British troops to support France in the Rhineland, and imperilling the collective action on which their sanctionist policy is based. France desires to know what the British attitude will be if Italy leaves the League and disinterests herself in Locarno. In particular, she wants to know what action Britain will take in the event of Germany putting troops into the Rhineland or starting to fortify the demilitarised zone. The French Government points out that it complied with the British request for detailed assurances of support in the Mediterranean. These assurances were given, it is stated, with a view to a possible attack by Italy on British interests. In the opinion of France an analogous threat exists in respect of Germany.

The French fears are justified by the recent attitude of Germany. It was known yesterday that Hitler was inclined to announce that the Franco-Russian Peace Pact was a violation of Locarno and, therefore, he would denounce the Locarno Treaty. Thus out of the blue-crisis burst upon Europe last night presaging a week-end of intense political activity. Hitler has summoned British, French, Italian and Belgian Ambassadors at the German Foreign Office this morning to receive "a statement about the Locarno Treaty". If Hitler denounces the Locarno Treaty it means German occupation of the demilitarised zone. France is frankly alarmed at the situation. Italy, pre-occupied with the Abyssinian war and liable at any moment to leave the League can no longer be counted upon as an effective ally.

As a matter of fact Mussolini is believed to have indicated to M. Flandin, the French Foreign Minister, that if the League of Nations imposed oil sanctions, Italy might withdraw not only from the League, but also from her position as a guarantor of Locarno. France is, therefore, pressing Britain to go to her help by promising to stand by her. But the general feeling in London is that it will be difficult for Britain to give a definite answer to France's request until the result of the League's peace appeal to Italy and Abyssinia is known.

Boom In Armament Shares

In the meanwhile, in the City of London there is boom in the arms shares. Since the publication of the White Paper on Defence there has been a steady rise in the values of the shares of aircraft, ships and armourers' firms. According to a well-informed correspondent, iron and steel shares have more than doubled in value during the past three years, and the advance in the shipbuilding shares has been about 100 per cent. Nearly two-thirds of the net rise in the aero-engine shares over the three years had taken place before March 1935—that is, before the publication of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's White Paper on rearmament. By contrast, barely one-quarter of the rise in the armament-makers' shares had been registered by then and only one-third of that in the shipbuilders' shares and in general iron and steel shares. The urgent demand of the Government has already attracted a rush of new entrants and new capital into the industry ready to compete with the old and thus restore eventually the normal level of profits. A round dozen of new public companies with an aggregate capitalisation running into some £6,000,000 were floated during 1935, and 1934 to engage in a field of activity which so far as the Stock Exchange was concerned had been previously represented by less than half that number.

MULTI-MEMBER CONSTITUENCIES

Liberal Leaders Criticise Madras Council's Attitude

MADRAS, March 14.

Mr. T. R Venkatrama Sastri, President, National Liberal Federation, India, has cabled to the Secretary of State as follows:—

"The National Liberal Federation, India, support the Hammond Committee recommendations for Multi-member constituencies. The Madras Legislative Council's vote against it is unrepresentative of public opinion."

Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, President, National Liberal Party, Madras, has cabled to the Secretary of State for India:—

"The Hammond Committee recommendation in favour of Multi-member constituencies is just and most suitable for Madras conditions. The resolution of the superannuated Madras Legislative Council is ill-calculated for representation of minorities."—A. P.

FACILITIES FOR HAND-LOOM WEAVERS

Interested M. L. As. Hold Discussions In Council House

NEW DELHI, Mar. 14.

A meeting of those members of the Assembly interested in handloom weaving and mill industry took place this afternoon in the Council House when Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. Mathradas Vissanji, Sami Venkatachalam Chetty and Mr. Avanashilingam Chetty on behalf of mill industry and Mr. Giri, Mr. Ananthasayanam Iyengar, Mr. Samuel Aaron and Professor Ranga on behalf of handloom industry were present. Mr. K. T. Shah was also present by invitation.

There was general exchange of views as to how best to help handloom weaver to avoid unfair competition between them and mill industry.

Discussion centred round the following five points:—(1) Question of supply of handloom weavers with mill yarn at cost price. (2) Increase of subvention now granted to handloom weaving industry. (3) Question of leaving certain kinds of production in lower counts to handloom weavers. (4) Suitable revision of Japanese Trade Agreement with a view to lessen Japanese competition and (5) Question of additional protection to cotton textiles in general.

As there was feeling that situation demanded closer study it was agreed they should meet again. —A. P.

RAJEN BABU FOR LAHORE

To Preside Over Servants Of People Society's Anniversary

LAHORE, March 14.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, is coming to Lahore in the last week of March to preside over the fourteenth anniversary of the Servants of the People Society will be celebrated in Lahore from 24th to 29th March.

Along with the anniversary celebrations the Punjab Achchutudhar Mandal has arranged a conference in Amritsar to be held on March 21 and 22 over which Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.—United Press.

NEW BRITISH SUEZ CANAL

Suggested Solution For Italo-Egyptian Troubles

Is a second Suez Canal going to be built further East of British Territory, for solving Britain's difficulties with Egypt and Italy?

This idea according to the Near East Political correspondent of the "Evening Standard" is being considered by the British General Staff.

From his enquiries of authoritative circles on the spot this correspondent gathers that final decision has already been taken to build a new Canal to run parallel to suez, but starting in the South-Eastern Corner of the Mediterranean, finishing at Akaba.

PRESENT DISADVANTAGES

The present Canal is regarded as having the following disadvantages so far as strategic considerations go:

(1) It is owned by a French company registered in Paris. England's shareholding would not be sufficient to give control in case of emergency;

(2) Rising Egyptian nationalism is adding to difficulties of canal control;

(3) It is within the range of Italian bombing aeroplanes from Lybia:

(3) It is, to a certain extent, technically old-fashioned; is not fortified and cannot be fortified under the International Suez Agreement and constitution of the company.

BENEFITS OF PROPOSED PLAN.

Advantages of the new canal are claimed to be:—

(1) It would be a purely British-controlled sea-route to India;

(2) It would give better control over the Red Sea;

(3) It would provide fortifications at both ends and particularly at Akaba, a naval base of first quality;

(4) It would be distant from Italian air bases and nearer to Palestinian British garrisons and future naval base at Haifa.

JAIL DELIVERY IN SPAIN

Road To Fascism Temporarily Barred

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

Mr. George Slocombe, "Sunday Referee" Special Correspondent, writes:—

A telephone call has changed history. The crowded gaols of Spain opened their doors to-day. Thirty thousand men came out, free. None of them had been in gaol for more than a year; all were sentenced to long terms; some for life. They would not have been free but for the telephone call.

Another result of the telephone call is that the road to Fascism in Spain has, temporarily at least, been barred. It came from an officer confined to barracks in Madrid, to a friend, and warned him that a Fascist coup had been planned.

The coup was scotched. Manuel Azana, head of the Republican-Socialist-Communist Syndicate, came into power as Premier. The election promise was kept. And to-day 30,000 political prisoners, sentenced for their part in the 1934 rising, came out of prison.

OFFICERS KEPT IN BARRACKS.

Spain knows nothing of this. The censorship is too complete. These are the facts:

The general elections were held a week ago. The Left victory was revealed. On the night of Monday and Tuesday, General Franco, Chief of the General Staff, and General Goded, Chief of Air Force —both friends of Gil Robles— planned to seize power.

Members of the secret organisation of army officers, known as the Spanish Military Union, were instructed to be in readiness.

Orders came through that confined the officers of the Republican Army in the Madrid garrison to barracks. News leaked through. One of the officers telephoned to a friend outside.

The result was that all the Republican and Socialist organisations in the capital stood to arms night and day for forty-eight hours.

News of it also leaked out to the other side, and in consequence the emergency did not arise.

RECLUSE IN POWER.

But the effect was that the Premier was forced by the protests of the Left to issue secret orders for the arrest of the two generals, and, as a result of public suspicion and uneasiness, he decided to make way for his successor, Premier Azana, several days sooner than he intended.

Manuel Azana is one of the most curious figures among European statesmen.

Short, stout, bespectacled, he was, four years ago, a retiring, scholarly man known only to the Madrid intellectuals.

The most remarkable feature of recent Spanish history is that this cold, intellectual recluse should have been returned to power at the head of an ardent electoral alliance of progressive democrats to revive the Republic of 1931 and carry out a programme which comprises the nationalisation of the banks and other Socialist measures.

Manuel Azana is in many ways an enigma to his colleagues. He is by temperament a student and a recluse. He is obliged by the nature of the difficulties and dangers which face him to be a man of action.

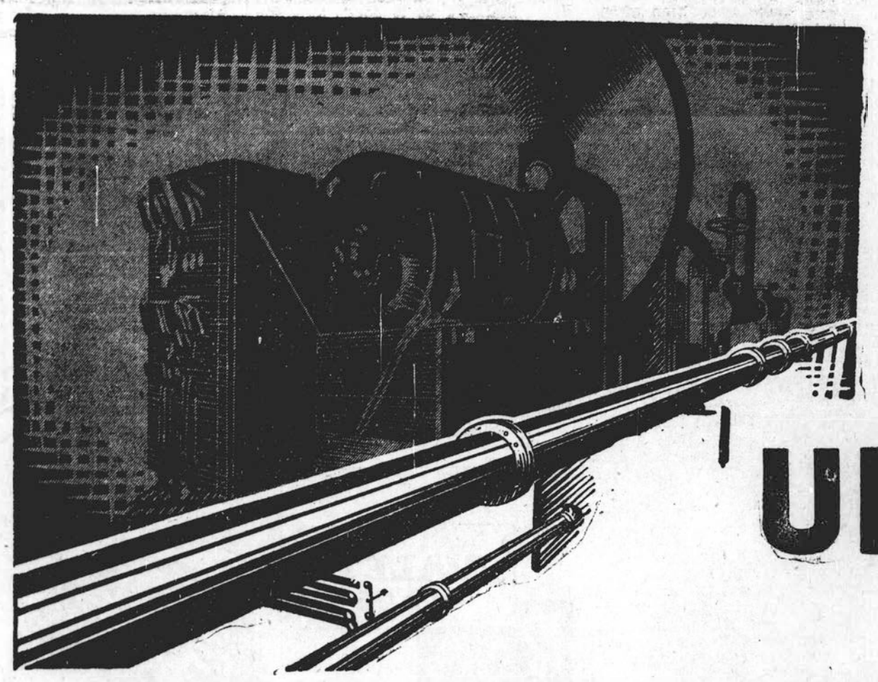
The most audacious utterance yet attributed to Azana, however, is the cynical phrase: "In politics it is dangerous to have friends."

Revelations of Fascist leanings among high officers in the army has decided Premier Azana to make a complete change in the personnel of the general staff.

It is significant that that the new Minister of War, General Masquelet, is a Republican general of democratic tendencies who is likely to dismiss all officers hostile to the Republican regime.

To-day in Spain is quiet. Monarchists, Fascists, and "Clericals" have not yet recovered from their unexpected defeat, but their activities, it may be surmised ,have only been checked.

The leading Bhil Youths of Dohad and Jhalod Taluquas are contemplating to hold a conference of the Bhil youths, to rally them for the economic struggle of the Bhil Peasantry.



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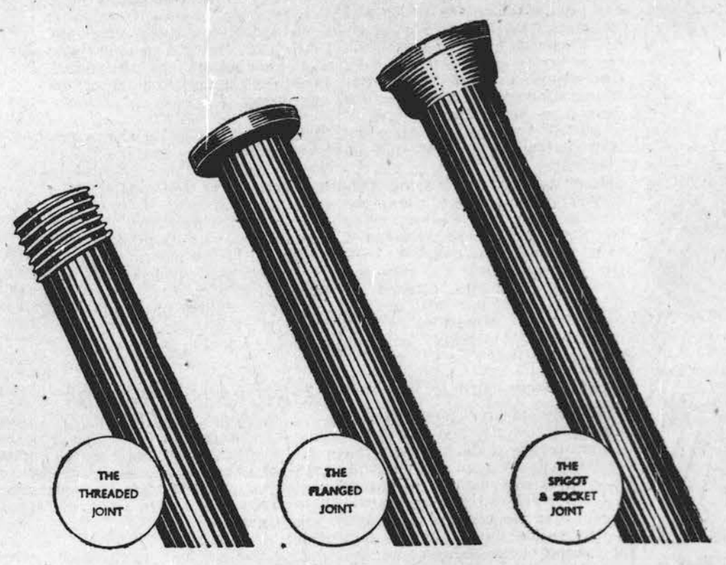

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A Look Round The World

Italy Speeding Towards Decay

AFTER MUSSOLINI ...? : SYRIA DEMANDS INDEPENDENCE: "SPANISH LENIN" SPEAKS OUT: THE SPANISH PROGRAMME:

IS ITALY DECAYING?

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail).

"Mussolini has solved no fundamental problems in Italy, but has instead created serious ones," declares Mr. James Truslow Adams, one of America's greatest thinkers, in an article in the "Scribner's Magazine."

"He has not established Italy on sound economic basis, nor has he settled the social conflict. The class war still exists in the country held in check only by the fear of an individual, ready to break out the instant he is removed. Meanwhile the mind of Italy is dying. Mussolini's word his law, he is surrounded by an obsequious body of "Yes-men," the Press is muzzled and the public drilled, not informed. In the new schools children are being brought up to a blatant militarism and a dangerously exaggerated nationalism. Many of the leading men of science and letters are in forced or voluntary exile. Independent thought, crushed in so many directions, is scarcely likely to flourish in silence alone.

"Among the youth, instead of a genuine interest in the problems of the modern society, there is merely a repetition of gestures and words and a blind obedience to one man who might die any moment. Spies and whispers make all afraid and any general discussion of national problem is not at all possible. The morale of the nation is directed into the channels of war, the final diversion offered by every dicator when his personal popularity wanes. The Old Italy was poor and careless, but smiling and singing. One sees few smiles and hears no songs to-day on the streets of Rome."

MAIN CAUSES OF SYRIAN REVOLT

PARIS, (By Air Mail.)

"If the methods adopted by us in Syria and Lebanon continue, they will present the greatest dangers of the French interests in the Near East", declares Monsieur Pezet, member of the French Chamber of Deputies in an article in "L'Aube."

The profound reasons of the troubles in Syria should not be confounded with its immediate causes. It has been repeated with certain complacence that the revolt has been mainly due to recent nationalist agitation in Egypt and to the nefarious Italian propaganda in the country. These are possible factors of agitation, whose depth, however, can easily be measured.

THE REALITY.

The reality is, no doubt, more complex. It cannot be seriously denied that the way in which the mandatory power has been handled, and the administration carried on, are the main causes of actual events. These causes have been quite well-known to the French Government who during the whole of last year have adopted an "Ostrich-like" policy with regard to such a delicate affair.

As early as last November we came to know that serious trouble was brewing in Syria. We also learnt its real causes. Under the initiative of M. Bardon, the Commission for Foreign Affairs deliberated on the affair in December, but—alas—with no fruitful results.....

It is indispensable for us to change our policy with regard to our execution of the mandate granted to us. Our object should be more in conformity with the spirit and the text of the mandate, specially of Article II which prohibits the grant of monopolies of general character. The tobacco monopoly, for example, although it has added to the budget has proved to be of great disadvantage to the Syrian peasants and has evoked much social unrest.

IN FREEDOM BATTLE.....

The Syrians demand a real constitutional regime; not a parody of it. They affirm that the national dignity of Syria as well as..... Lebanon should be more acknowledged and respected and that the Civil servants, whatever their position, should not consider themselves above the laws and moral-codes of the country.

For the first time in history Syria and Lebanon-Muslim and Catholic have joined in an active protest. The Muslims have even declared that they would willingly follow the Patriarch of Lebanon who is the temporal guardian of all Christians, in order to unite in a common front and demand the fulfilment of the promises given to them under the mandate.

If we wish France to retain her reputation in the Near East as well as elsewhere, we should adopt a new policy towards this mandated territory."

"SPANISH LENIN" SPEAKS OUT

MADRID, (By Air Mail).

(The following statement of the "Spanish Lenin" may help to give an insight into the future political and economic position of Spain under the Socialist Regime).

"The Spanish Popular Front will last as long as the Leftist Republicans will keep their promises" declares Senor Largo Caballero, leader of the Marxist Socialists and the only unifying force in the new coalition, in an article specially contributed to "El Socialista".

"We, the Socialists, would contribute all our forces to the realisation of the programme fixed by the Republican Front. But it is indispensable that this realisation should be achieved without the least transgression. Our reconquest of the Republic which has disconcerted and in a way infuriated our enemies should in no manner result in manifestations of the street an deonsequent public disorder such as followed the proclamation of the Republic in 1931. The main object of the Republican regime of 1936 will be try to execute the programme already chalked out, with all precision.

FIRST TASKS

The first action of the new government is to declare freedom to the 30,000 political prisoners who are at present still rotting in the penitentiaries of the State.

Power would hen be made to policy of the Popular Front in Power would then be made to pass on to those who direct the policy of the Popular Front in order that urgent measures might be taken for the amelioration of the economic conditions of thee working class to whom the success of the Front is mostly due.

All those who have suffered from relative measures due to their political opinions will receive absolute guarantees regarding their re-integration, while work will also have to be found for the 30,000 political prisoners that will come out of the jails.

NO FAMINE WAGES

There shall be no more famine-wages. All the working classes shall be assured of a vital minimum.

There are besides about 1 million unemployed in the country for whom nothing has so far been done for th elast two years and a half. If these unemployed are not literally dying of hunger, it has been due mostly to the work of private charitable institutions which from now on will all be placed under State control.

We shall be on constant watch to see that the success of the Popular Front should in no way and n no degree fail the expectations which were placed in it by those who voted for it.

We, on our part solemnly, gave our word before the elections and are ready to keep it. The Republic shall be definitely saved if the Leftist Republicans loyally execute the clauses of the electoral pact concluded with us.

The working classes of Spain have achieved a success surpassing that of 1931. They know today what they want and are ready to realise their desires."

THE SPANISH PROGRAMME

MADRID, (By Mail).

The programme of the Spanish Republican Front formed by the Coalition of the Leftist Republicans (comprising of the Leftist Republicans under Senor Azana and the Republican Unionists under Senor Martines Barrio) with the Socialist Party, the orthodox Communists, the syndicalists under Senor Angel Pestana, and the Labour party of Marxist Union, consists of eight parties. Its most important clauses are published by "La Libertad" as follows:—

"The groups in coalition engage themselves to declare political amnesty for all socio-political offenders committed after November 1933, to re-integrate all those civil servants and workers who had been made to leave their jobs because of their political opinions, to reform the tribunal of justice in the true Republican manner, to vote the laws promised by the Constitution, specially municipal laws, to vigorously maintain the principle of authority by revising the law relating to public order, to secure the position of the citizens against the arbitrary authority of the men in power, to humanise the regime of the prisons and to open an enquiry on the abuses committed by public forces.

Furthermore, since the Republican groups have not accepted the principle of nationalisation of land and its free distribution to the peasants, as was proposed by the Marxist groups, a minimum programme of common action has been agreed upon, which will be scrupulously observed. This relates to the reduction of taxation, reduction and refund of excessive rents on land, a policy of agricultural credits, re-valuation of elementary raw products, a huge programme of public works direct state control of the Bank of Spain, fixture of minimum salaries, unification under state control of diverse charitable institutions and orientation of a new foreign policy that is more in confirmity with the principles of the League of Nations."

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TEMPLE ENTRY AGAIN TO FORE-FRONT

Harijan Sevak Sangh To Take Steps In Consultation With Mahatma

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), (By Mail).

Mr. R. Narayan Reddy, President of the Hyderabad Harijan Sevak Sangh, who returned recently from Delhi, after attending the Central Board meeting, has issued the following statement:—

"The meeting of the Central Board has been an important one inasmuch as a definite advance has been made in the policy and working of the Sangh. The various Provincial Boards show good record and a great deal has been done during the year for the Harijans. One special feature of the work done particularly in regard to the advancement of education is, that as many as 1,117 students are getting scholarships to the extent of Rs. 18,000, and at the Delhi meeting, particular stress was laid on the collegiate education of Harijans. Rs. 1,50,000 are required to be raised by the Sangh by September next, and it was very encouraging that Mr. Ghanshyam Das Birla, the President of the Central Board, came forward with an assurance to raise half the amount himself.

BETTER PUBLICITY.

The need of propaganda was realised by the representatives and a proposal for a Central Publicity Department was adopted. It will, at a small cost, make the Sangh able to reach the Hindu public throughout the vernacular as well as the English Press. By this step the scope of the Sangh's service will be automatically extended and much can be achieved in this direction.

TEMPLE ENTRY.

But the real victory of the session was the temple-entry problem. To our Kerala representativesin each case, otherwise it may not belongs the credit of inducing the Sangh to take up actively the securing of temple-entry rights for Harijans. The Harijans of Kerala are materially and educationally better off than their brethren elsewhere, and consequently feel bitterly the humiliation involved in their being denied entry into temples of their own religion. The feeling is reported to be so better there that unless something positive, satistying their self-respect is done, a similar movement like that of Dr. Ambedkar's is likely to arise in Kerala and Hinduism might lose many millions of its adherents.

The resolutions as they were finally passed, show that the Sangh is alive both to the importance and urgency of the problem: The executive committee has been asked to take the necessary step in consultation with Gandhiji. The leadership of the movement is today in the hands of men, who are determined to make it a success and God willing, will enable us to rid Hinduism of the terrible maladies affecting it.

CONGRESS VISITORS TO NOTE

LUCKNOW, March 13.

The Secretary, Accommodation Committee of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress, informs the "United Press", as follows:—

"As buildings for accommodating the visitors are few at our disposal, those intending to come here to attend the session should inform the Accommodation Committee at the latest by March 20, 1936. Their advance money should also accompany this information in each case, otherwise it may not be possible for the Committee to arrange for their accommodation. Delegates wishing to have accommodation should also intimate their requirements by March 20 at the latest.

"The accommodation charges for delegates' huts or tents have been reduced from Rs. 5 per head to Rs. 4 and arrangements are being made to make them more cool.

"All the delegates and visitors coming to attend the session by R. K. Rly. or B.N.W. Rly should preferably alight at the Charbagh (Central) Station which is quite close to Motinagar, the place where the session is going to be held. They should also bring mosquito curtains with them as the hot season will be in full swing and curtains will be required to protect them from mosquitoes here. They need not bring winter clothes as it will be sufficiently warm here."—United Press.

ALL-INDIA KISAN CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, March 14.

Arrangements as regards holding the All-India Kisan Conference in Lucknow on April 11 are in full progress. The organisers of this conference are in correspondence with authorities of the Reception Committee to get the Congress Pandal for that day to hold the open session of the conference. But the Reception Committee has so far taken no decision about it.

Mr. Mohan Lal Gautam, Organising Secretary of the Kisan Conference, informs the "United Press" that every Provincial Kisan Conference is entitled to send five delegates besides two delegates elected by each district Kisan Sangh throughout the whole session. Delegates' fee has been fixed one rupee for the whole session. The Subjects Committee meets on April 10 and will comprise of persons elected by the different Provincial Kisan Organisations according to the quota allotted, namely, U. P. 7, Behar 7, Andhra 5 and the remaining provinces 3 delegates each with powers to co-opt two more. The names of the delegates should reach the Organising Secretary by March 31 at Allahabad and thereafter to Lucknow where the office will be shifted.—United Press.

EARNINGS OF STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS

NEW DELHI, March 14.

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned railways for the period (9 days) ending 29th February, 1936 (33rd period) amounted to Rs. 256 lakhs or Rs. 2 lakhs more than the figures for preceding period (calculated at 9/10 of the period of 10 days ending 20th February 1936) and the same was the actuals for the corresponding period of previous year and Rs. 10 lakhs less than the actuals for corresponding period of 1933-34 (calculated at 8/9 of the period of 9 days ending 29th February 1936). The total approximate gross earnings from 1st April 1935 to the end of February 1936 amounted to Rs. 81.63 crores or Rs. 37 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year and Rs. 311 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1933-34.

RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES

Federation And Board Meeting Postponed Till April 8

NEW DELHI, March 14.

As a result of correspondence between the Railwaymen's Federation and the Railway Board it has now been decided that meeting fixed for 28th March on the question of effecting retrenchment in staff on railways has been postponed and will be held on 8th April.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President Railwaymen's Federation will be the principal spokesman on behalf of Railway Labour.—A. P.

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CHANDRIKA BRAHMI OIL

DETRIMENTAL TO BEST INTERESTS OF COUNTRY

Cuttack Congress Committee Against Acceptance Of Offices

CUTTACK, March 14.

At a meeting of the Cuttack District Congress Committee held yesterday morning, Mr. Bhagirathi Mohapatra and Mr. Nilamoni Pradhan were elected President and Secretary respectively for the current year. Besides chalking out a programme for the year the Committee unanimously adopted the resolution on the acceptance of office under the new constitution by Congressmen:—

"This Committee is of opinion that acceptance of office, specially Ministership, under the present constitution, that is to say, the Government of India Act, 1935, which is more reactionary than the constitution of 1919, is detrimental to the best interest of the country.—United Press.

KING RECEIVES Dr. MUTHU

Indian "T. B." Specialist Honoured

RANCHI, March 14.

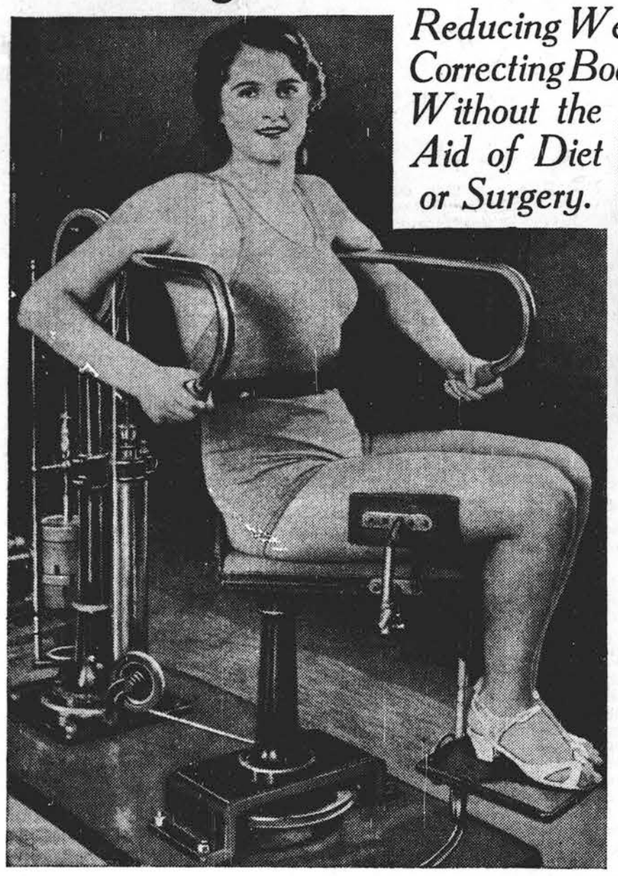
Information has been received here that Dr. Muthu, Superintendent of the Itki Sanatorium, who has gone to England for higher studies on chest diseases was received in audience by His Majesty the King at the Buckingham Palace on February 18, and the insignia of M. B. was conferred on him.

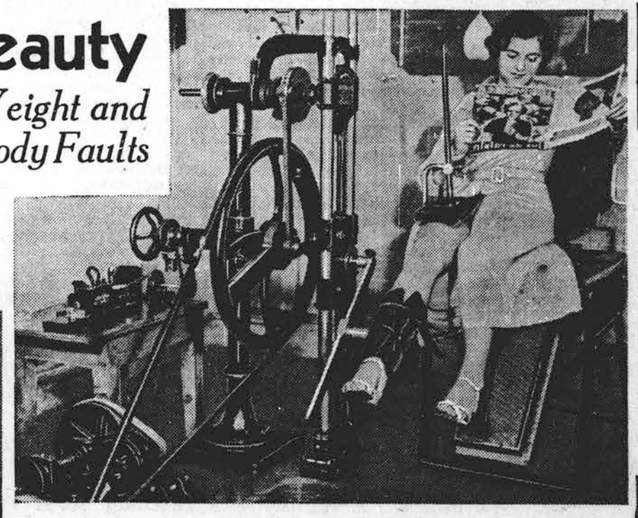
Dr. Muthu is the first Indian to receive honours from the new King. His Majesty was interested in the hospital at Itki and made several enquiries regarding it.—United Press.

Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

A Magic Chair of Beauty

Reducing Weight and Correcting Body Faults Without the Aid of Diet or Surgery.





Left: Strengthening the Muscles of the Back and Reducing the Arms and Breast. The Chair Wrestles with the Patient as She Is Twisted and Turned While Tightly Grasping the Arms of the Device. Above: Limbering Up a Stiff Knee Joint. The Leg Is Encased in a Felt Sock Which Is Set in Motion by a Fly-Wheel.

WOMEN all over the world spend millions of dollars annually in the eternal search of beauty. Since the standards of beauty are such that a svelte and youthful figure is the prime requisite, specialists in reducing and body culture have made fortunes. Diet and exercise are the fundamental rules, with surgery used occasionally.

These treatments are expensive, but even millions of poor women manage to scrimp and save sufficient money to take them. Therefore, it is easy to imagine the consternation and dismay of beauticians when they learned of the new "magic chair," as it is called, which is now used to reduce, strengthen and correct body irregularities, without the aid of diet, exercise or surgery.

This magic chair is operated on the principle of mecanotherapy, and has a great number of gadgets designed to enable it to treat everything from a double chin to a thick ankle, without all the trouble and worry attendant on other reducing and corrective courses. The chair also is used to correct any physical defects such as poor posture, bad respiration and obesity.

An institute equipped with these chairs was recently opened to the public of Paris. The course of treatments is designed to meet the needs of the patron, or patient, as the case may be. The fee naturally is based on the length of treatment and is low enough to meet small incomes. It does away with the rigor of diet and exercise. Needless to say, this alone, will make it tremendously popular with thousands of women.

A Non-Skid Bath-Tub Designed to Prevent Bathing Accidents

A SAFETY bath-tub has been designed to reduce the hazard of slipping or skidding. The new safety tub, which is made of formed metal instead of cast iron, has a bottom which is serpentine embossed. This safety feature is achieved by reducing slopes inside the tub and by the wave-like tread.

Development of the safety bath-tub followed more than three years of careful research by the scientists of three major industries—steel, fabricating and ceramics. The objective was to reduce the serious toll of injuries which result from slipping in bath-tubs. Figures obtained from leading insurance companies and safety organizations indicated that there are thousands of such accidents in the United States annually.

In styling and general design, the new safety tub is similar to other formed metal bath-tubs. It is stream-lined and finished in acid-resisting, porcelain enamel in any color or combination of colors desired.

The tub weighs only one-third as much as the cast-iron bath-tub.

The New Safety Bath-Tub, the Bottom of Which Is Serpentine Embossed to Reduce the Danger of Slipping. The Inside Slopes of the Tub Are Also Reduced. It Weighs Only One-third as Much as a Cast-Iron Tub.

Making Artificial Radium

RADIUM is costly, as everybody knows, and it is so scarce that not every hospital can even afford it. But experiments which have cost less than $100,000 point toward the likelihood that, in a few years, scientists may be able to endow the ordinary element sodium, found in common table salt, with the qualities which give radium its therapeutic virtues, causing it to give off gamma rays. Professor E. U. Condon of Princeton University, who is one of the physicists who has participated in some of the most significant research in atomic physics, explains in the Scientific American the rapidly developing outcome of a great burst of recent experimental discoveries.

What the physicists have sought were ways to transmute one element into another—modern alchemy without the "nonsense" and ignorance of the ancient alchemy—and they have found it, though not yet on an economic scale. They transmute one element into another by firing high-speed energy particles at the nucleus of the atom. Therapeutic rays are a by-product.

A huge electrostatic machine capable of producing a 10,000,000-volt spark, provides one method of giving the tiny particles their necessary speed to make the transmutation. Another method, still more ingenious, is that which the brilliant young Professor Lawrence had developed at the University of California. The particles are given the necessary speed by increments while they revolve in an apparatus called the "cyclatron."

A huge magnet weighing 80 tons causes them to whirl round and round in an enclosed vacuum tank, like flies circling around an animal. At each revolution they are given increased velocity. Finally they are released and fly off at a velocity which would otherwise require an electric pressure of 2,000,000 volts: yet the large but simple apparatus employs only 10,000 volts.

Origin of the Turnip

THE origin of the turnip is unknown, but it is generally believed to have originated in Europe or Western Asia. It has been grown from the most ancient times, and is mentioned by Greek writers more than two thousand years ago. It was introduced into America in early Colonial times. Turnips were cultivated in Massachusetts as early as 1629, and were plentiful around Philadelphia in 1707. They were known in South Carolina in 1778. Thomas Jefferson cultivated them in Virginia in 1781.

Today turnips are grown in most of the southern and northwestern states as well as in Canada.

Turnips should be introduced into the diet even more frequently than at present. They are excellent for their laxative effect, and their mineral content is fair. Doctor E. W. Henry of the University of Toronto School of Hygiene says:

"Juice from the lowly turnip is recommended as a good substitute for orange or tomato juice."

Turnip greens are excellent in vitamin A and C content, while the turnip itself contains vitamins A, C and G.

How Cod-Liver Oil, Liquid Sunshine, Is Made

COD-LIVER oil, "liquid sunshine," which is prescribed for building up bodily resistance to winter ills, is produced by an interesting process.

As soon as each boat catches a load of cod-fish, it hastens to the harbor. On the way the fish are cleaned. The livers and roes are sorted separately into barrels, and the offal thrown overboard, to the delight of the gulls, which are often in such thick clouds as to obscure the light, and whose screaming is deafening. The liver buyers meet the boats, take off the livers, and rush them at once to their factories. Purchase is by measure in hectolitres.

The livers must be fresh, otherwise putrefaction would commence, with disastrous results to the oil. As soon as received they are washed, sorted, and any diseased livers discarded. In size they vary considerably, according to whether food brought down by the Polar currents has been plentiful or scarce. The average weight is about half a pound, a hectolitre weighing about 220 pounds and containing roughly four hundred livers.

A liver of this weight with flaps extended measures about 14 inches in length and is approximately two and one-half inches thick at the central part. In a lean year livers may be only two ounces, in fat years far more. The average size of the cod caught is 32 inches long, about 11 pounds in weight. A healthy fat liver is cream-colored and soft like a herring roe.

The livers are usually pulped by crushers after washing, and then fed into large steam-jacketed boilers. Steam is also blown into the mixture to keep it circulating. After several hours of this treatment, which causes the oil to leave the cells and rise to the top, it is syphoned off into pans with more water to wash it thoroughly. In modern plants this is done "in vacuo" to prevent oxidization and the consequent bad taste that characterized the old varieties.

After the final washing the oil is run off into tin-lined barrels, which are tightly screwed down, and allowed access to the cold weather. This results in the deposition, after a time, of a flocculent white solid, called (incorrectly) stearin, which is filtered off through linen bags, and the finished product is then fit for sale. Eng. P. M. Heyerdahl invented about fifteen years ago a process whereby it was possible, after boiling the oil "in vacuo," to substitute carbon-dioxide gas for the extracted air. This gas, being inert, prevents that bugbear of this most easily oxidizable oil—the unpleasant fishy flavor.

The Ancient Bagpipe

THE bagpipe, which is commonly associated with Scotchmen and is, for that matter, the national instrument of Scotland, did not originate in the highlands at all. As a matter of fact it is so old its origin is unknown.

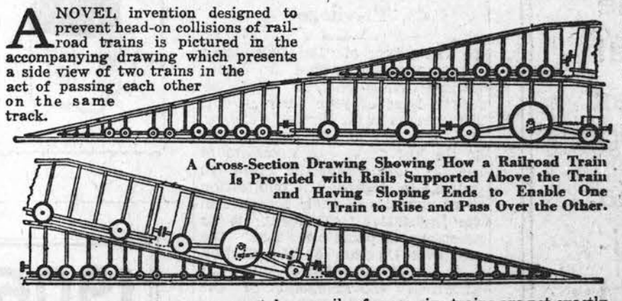
This reed, musical instrument is known to have been popular among ancient Persians, Greeks and Romans.

Gum from Oranges

ORANGES have been found to be a new source of gum by Doctor Bergmann at the Daniel Sieff Institute, near Jaffa, Palestine. After treating the pith, the inner white skin of oranges, with certain chemicals, Doctor Bergmann succeeded in extracting pectin. This is the gelatine to which gum owes its strength. Orange-growers and traders are now hailing this discovery as a new outlet for their produce, thus banishing the bogey of over-stocked markets and failing prices. At present, most of the world's supply of pectin comes from potatoes.

Preventing Head-on Collisions

A NOVEL invention designed to prevent head-on collisions of railroad trains is pictured in the accompanying drawing which presents a side view of two trains in the act of passing each other on the same track.



A Cross-Section Drawing Showing How a Railroad Train Is Provided with Rails Supported Above the Train and Having Sloping Ends to Enable One Train to Rise and Pass Over the Other.

When one train meets or overtakes another train, one train, the inventor explains, will run up the rails carried by the other train, and will run along the rails and descend onto the rails at the other end of the lower train.

The trains have the inclined lower ends of their rails adjusted at different distances from the rails in a prearranged manner so that the ends of the rails of successive trains are not exactly upon the same level when they meet. The train having the ends of its rails higher above the rails than those of the train it meets will rise and run up on the rails of the other train.

Each train consists of two end cars having inclined upper portions, and one or more intermediate carriages for containing parcels, mail matter, freight, passengers, or anything else which can be transported by rail. One of the intermediate carriages may contain a motor, or a motor may form a part of the train. The motor may be an electric motor, or it may be worked by steam, gas or any other approved means for obtaining power.

The upper rails are supported above the cars and carriages of the train. These rails are of exactly the same gage as the track rails. The rails above the end cars are inclined and their lower ends come as near the rails as possible.

The inclination of the end portions of the train may be varied and adapted to the speed at which the trains run and to their weight.

Gourds That Grow on a Tree

A Prank of Nature in Which Full-Grown Gourds Are Seen Dangling from the Branches of a Tree.

QUITE by accident the back yard of Mr. Ulysses Grant Smith, of Los Angeles, is proving to be a center of attraction these days. It is all on account of some prosaic gourds.

Several months ago Mr. Smith planted some seeds near one of the shade trees that adorn his yard.

The seeds germinated in due time and soon a lusty vine was crawling over the ground to the shade tree that stood nearby. The vine did not stop at that point, however, but started to climb the tree. It was not long before it had spread along the branches.

Finally the vine burst into bloom. Then came the big surprise. The blooms turned into tiny gourds which rapidly increased in size. It was not long before full-grown gourds were hanging from Mr. Smith's tree.

Birds on Postage Stamps

MORE than 20 kinds of birds are pictured on the postage stamps of various countries of the world. In heraldry the eagle, the great emblem of empire, is of the most frequent occurrence. As in heraldry, so in the science of postage-stamps.

Naturally enough, it is the empires which have chiefly adopted the eagle for this purpose. The eagle now appears on some of the American stamps, on many of the stamps of Colombia, on the Mexico 50-cent stamp, the Yugoslavia one krone, and the Poland 50 fennigs. The sea-eagle occurs on the two-cent stamp of Andorra, the little republic in the Pyrenees. The Austrian stamps formerly bore the double-headed eagle, therein resembling the Russians and the people of Lubeck. The same device was used in the original stamps of the French colonies.

The single-headed eagle has been used for Russia, for the German Empire, and for Venezuela.

North Borneo and Liberia are said to have more birds and animals on their stamps than other countries. The Liberia 20-cent stamp shows the stork, while the 30-cent has the owl.

The condor appears on the Argentine 35-cent air-mail, Bolivia 10-cent air-mail, and many Colombian stamps, for this carrion-eating bird of prey is one of the most characteristic birds of the South American Andes Mountains and the plains below.

Australia and New Zealand have very many of their birds on their stamps, and one of the most curious is the Australian stamp, which shows the Laughing Jackass or Kookaburra, an Australian kingfisher.

The helmet-hornbill, a bird with one of the biggest beaks known, is on the North Borneo 16-cent, and the Cassowary on the 24-cent stamp. The peacock appears in the middle of the North Borneo five-cent, and the Jaipur two and one-half annas (Indian currency).

Diseases That Are Due to Dust Storms

THE effects on health of the dust storms which last year swept over part of Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma, is shown by a study made by sanitary and public health officials who visited the stricken areas and exposed agar plates to secure an index of the number of micro-organisms in the air during dust storms.

The predominating bacteria observed were spore-forming soil types. Molds were almost as numerous as bacteria, and some yeasts were observed. Colon bacillus determinations were made. Characteristic organisms of this group, however, were obtained from only one sample of the 19 tested.

The harmfulness of a given dust, the Journal of the American Medical Association explains, is dependent on three factors: the amount suspended in the air, the duration of exposure, and the particle size.

Kansas experienced its most severe measles epidemic during the five months from January 1 to June 8, with 40,000 cases reported as compared with the previous high total of 22,464 for the twelve months of 1917. In addition to measles, acute respiratory infections prevailed throughout the state.

Numerous cases also of streptococcic sore throat and corneal ulcers and eye infections were reported.

How Maps Are Sent by Radio

COMPLETE weather maps identical with those prepared at forecasting stations are now flashed to ships at sea by means of radio. The radio map recorder which receives the maps is shown in the accompanying illustration.

This device is operated by radio waves and actually reproduces in every detail the weather maps broadcast from stations on the shore.

The instant reception of such radio maps containing detailed information about the weather right up to the last minute, is proving to be of the greatest value to ships at sea. Thus ships can receive, hours ahead, ample warning of approaching storms and avoid possible disaster by steering clear of such danger, adding one more link to the chain of safe travel.

A Radio-Controlled Recording Machine by Which Weather Maps Are Supplied to Ships at Sea.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Parsi Trusts Registration Bill

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems necessary to remind your readers that from 1911 onwards for the last 25 years, the question of the Parsi Charity Registration has been discussed in the public. Since unhappily Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's Bill was vetoed with a view to the introduction of an All-India Bill by the then Governor-in-Council, this question has been kept alive in the Parsi community. The largest majority of the thinking Parsi public have already declared for the Parsi Charity Registration Act of Dr. M. D. Gilder. Notwithstanding this clear indication of public opinion, it is unfortunate that the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat and some few other Panchayats, who are led by their opinions, are vainly seeking to resist this most necessary piece of social legislation. I have a great respect for some of these Parsi Panchayat Trustees of Bombay. But I cannot help emphatically stating, that their opinion, that they have forwarded to Government, which has invited public opinion, is entirely baseless and one which should never have come from responsible quarters. They allege that the Bill is "neither necessary nor desirable,' that there is no 'over-lapping' of charlrities to any extent, that there is practically voluntary organization, that there are no 'secret trusts' unknown to the Parsi public, that those who want the Bill are consciously or unconsciously actuated by a motive to interfere with the discretion of trustees in the management of their trusts and that there would be a great deal of trouble and anxiety caused to the trustees, and the legislation will deter respectable persons and that there would be a great deal of extra expense involved. Not one of these statements has been supported by a single fact or figure. The Parsi public knows that within the last 75 years, as stated by Mr. R. B. Paymaster, the Parsi chronicler, Parsis have given out no less than 22 crores of rupees in charity, yet the unemployment and economic helplessness of the community of 55,000 in Bombay and one lakh in all in India is growing day by day! The community is convinced thus, that there is entire lack of 'co-ordination and organization' and that the trustees are wanting in their duty by the community, in devising ways and means of organizing charities, so as to enable the community to make a living, decently if not comfortably. The poor are being abjectly ground down and the rich are helplessly looking on, inspite of so many crores of rupees, given in charity by high souled" Parsi philanthropists. I will cut short my remarks, by quoting some of the eminent Parsi officials and non-officials, whose opinions in fact flatly contradict those of the Parsi Panchayat, who are interested parties, as accountable trustees says Mr. A. E. Dalal the late Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

"The proper management of the Parsi Charity Funds is one of the most important problems, if not the most important problem before our community at the present day, and if it can be satisfactorily solved, it will provide a solution of a great many of our difficulties such as poverty, unemployment, bad housing etc."

Says Mr. R. P. Masani, the late Deputy Municipal Commissioner of Bombay "I certainly welcome a measure for registration, if its object is to have a declaration of the objects of a charity and the names of Trustees and to ensure the maintenance of regular account books and audit. No Trustee who keeps proper accounts need oppose such a measure. . . "The first measure of reform should be system of registration of charities. . . Hindus and Mahomedans have since then appreciated the benefits arising from such enactments, but the Paris have turned a deaf ear to all suggestions for the better 'regulation' and 'management' of charitable trust."

Says Professor P. A. Wadia, well-known as a social worker among Parsis, "The policy or lack of policy on the part of those who are responsible for the administration of charity funds, in our community effectively saps the morals of those who receive help. . . The Parsi community of the present day prefers to live in a backward age. . . . The mentality of the trustees is the mentality of the mid-Vicorian age. . . With greater co-ordination they could be economised, and a considerable amount of wastage might be prevented."

It is the strangest irony of fate that the Parsi community which is topmost in charity, should be hindmost in the management of charities and that in this enlightened community there should be opposition from such quarters, however, microscopic, to the enactment of an Act corresponding to the Mahomedan Waqf Act and the Hindu Act lately enacted by the Bombay Legislative Council as the Bombay Public Legislation Act Trusts. No one has raised a single word of complaint that the working of the Waqf Act for 12 years past is expensive, undesirable or unnecessary. Rather there is a growing demand for making the Act more stringent as against the trustees.—Yours, etc.,

FREDUN K. DADACHANJI.

A Club For Ville Parle East

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Ville Parla East is growing day by day and bungalows spring up far off towards the Eastern End. The Eastern side does not possess recreation places such as the West possesses like Juhu Ghodbunder Road, the Gymkhana, and now the new Park. The East has a beautiful quiet country, side and dry atmosphere, but lacks any further inducement, for the people to go that side for recreation. A park will be most welcome for this side, but for that we must wait till our Municipality is able to finance it, or a rich gentleman comes forward to finance it. For the present, to meet this requirement a scheme is being thought out to start a club to be called Merchants' Club, having its own premises on the East side. It is proposed that the Club should provide sports, a library, a hall for holding public meetings, entertainments and games. It is proposed the Club premises besides providing the above amenities for its members should be of some utility to women and children of its members' families. It is also hoped that the new Club may as well amalgamate with those existing. Residents of Ville Parla therefore (including those of the west) who are in sympathy with the above project are requested to communicate their names and addresses to R. G. Chad No. 21 Tejpal Road, Ville Parla East.—Yours, etc.,

'C."

Ville Parla.

Congress And Offices

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The very fact that the Congress cannot influence, at present, the Government to save the life of the detenus Jotendra Chatterji, who is on a hunger strike in Lucknow jail and the circumstances under which the Congress President Babu Rajendra Prasad, has to appeal to the Congress members, in the Legislative Assembly, to bring pressure on the Government to save his life, by getting the jail rules modified in respect of political prisoners, prove that the Congress should not only capture the Legislatures in the country, but also hold offices of Ministers, so that the Congress principles would be followed and carried out by those who hold offices under the strict directions of the Congress and in this way, they would influence the decisions of the Government, at least to some extent, in spite of the safe-guards put in the reformed constitution, in favour of the Government; for these Ministers, having a Congress conscience, would do more for the masses than it would otherwise be under the regime of those who as we have been seeing all these years, are not, responsible to the people as soon as they get themselves elected.

It is now time to adopt Lokmanya's responsive co-operation policy and the Congress should not adopt a suicidal policy by rejecting offices, according to the Congress Socialists programme; for the policy of non-co-operation cannot be adopted in all cases and for all times, as it has its advantages and disadvantages, according to the state of things existing in the country and out side it.

The fate of the Criminal Law Amedment Act resolution in the present sessions of the Legislative Assembly would not have been the rejection of it, by the casting vote of the President of the Assembly, unlike late Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, late President of the Assembly, who had a Congress conscience.—Yours etc.,

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR

Sri Sayce Bhuwan,

141 Princess Street,

Indian Culture And Hitler

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee the Editor of the "Modern Review," has culled out and published at page 192 of the February issue of that journal an anthology of panegyrics of the cultural and many-sided genius of the Indians. Herr Hitler's knowledge of India will be immensely benefited; indeed, it will be revolutionised in the right direction, by a careful perusal of the anthology compiled by Mr. Chatterjee.—Yours, etc.,

LIGHT, MORE LIGHT.

"Privilege"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your leading article entitled "Privilege" in the issue of your daily of the 3rd instant, which gives expression to a sound and correct view of the privileges of members of the Legislature and the Press in general in regard to publication in newspapers of their speeches in the Legislative chambers, it is necessary to point out that the provision (Section 67 Sub-Section 7) of the Government of India Act on which the President of the Assembly bases his ruling, appears to deal not with the rights of the Press or the public to report or reproduce the speeches of the members or the proceedings of the legislative bodies but is intended to safeguard and protect the members in the expression of their views freely and without reserves, however unpalatable they may be to any individual body of individuals or however "seditious" they may possibly be in the view of the Government benches. This provision has been enacted, and rightly so, to enable the members of the Legislature to give expression to their views freely and courageously in good faith in respect of the matters under discussion or consideration without any fear of being harassed by private individuals or bodies of individuals increased by such speeches proceeding against them in Courts of Law for defamation or other offence or for damages in toto or even the fear of being prosecuted in Criminal Courts for supposed "sedition" by the Government of the day.

Neither the Section of the Government of India Act referred to above nor any other provision of law appears to limit or restrain the freedom of the Press in reporting fully and faithfully the speeches of members or the proceedings of the legislatures. This freedom is, as you have observed, a natural right inherent in democratic constitutions and all forms of representative Government and must be presumed to exist, unless expressly taken away by statute. If the ruling of the President is stretched to its logical issue, all the reports that are published daily in the newspapers of speeches of members of Provincial Councils or the Central Assembly except those printed by Government in official reports are unsustainable and every such paper is at the mercy of Government if it dares to publish a speech of a member, which is odious to the Executive Government. Nor can any newspaper publish, except at great risk, the proceedings of the several legislatures as and when the deliberations of these bodies proceed. The proceedings of all Provincial Legislative Councils and of the Central Legislative Assembly will have to be technically "in camera" and will be a sealed book, until they are reported leisurely by the Legislative Department of the Governments concerned in their official reports. The Legislative Chambers will be "closed" to the Press and the public which is daily taking in with avidity the proceedings catered by the newspapers of the country, will have to starve for them until a too heavy report is provided weeks after the appetite is gone by Governmental authority in the official reports.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. N. AYYAR,

(Indira Bhuwan).

Teaching As A Profession

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A lecture on 'Teaching as a Profession' was arranged by the authorities of Dr. Antonio da Silva High School, Dadar, on 4th instant. The speaker was Mr. Hampton, Principal B. T. College, Bombay. The speaker described the profession as being a noble one and he talked at length why the teachers were unpopular. During the course of the lecture, he described the reasons for unpopularity of the Teachers, some of them being—superiority complex, inferiority complex, moral pretendence, too much of pessimism and disorganization. In short he blamed the poor teachers, who themselves become the cause of their unpopularity. At last he made an appeal for the teachers' organisation. Really the suggestion was a good one, if only the teachers themselves were to be blamed for their unpopularity.

There are other reasons, which I think, the speaker has failed to account for. If one were to strain one's mind a little bit, to find out the real cause of unpopularity of the teachers of to-day, the teachers, I think, should not be blamed for their unfortunate lot. To-day from all popular platforms, the present education has been denounced beyond limit by all. The whole country knows this and even the Government of India are aware of it. The Indian masses have realised the futility of the education that is imparted to their children. The people know it for certain that the money spent on the education of their children, is wasted. They find that due to the defective and good-for-nothing education of to-day, their children cannot earn their livelihood. Education does them no good whatsoever.

Then how can one expect the people to respect such type of education and also the persons who are engaged in spreading it. In ancient times, the teachers were highly respected, because they were imparting such education, as the people, then required. The education suited to their social needs and environment was given. So it was but natural that the teachers were held high in public esteem. But ever since the introduction of the western type of education, which was designed more to suit the needs of the Westerners than the people to whom it was imparted, the decay, in the respectability of the teachners' profession, has set in. To say it more correctly it is not the unpopularity of the teachers that is developing, but it is the unpopularity of the present-day education. The teachers' unpopularity is merely instrumental. So to end the unpopularity of the teachers' profession, it is necessary to observe here that the present education should be done away with—this being the condition precedent to the removal of the unpopularity of teachers' profession. Let education be respected by the people, and the people will also see that the teachers, engaged in imparting the right type of education, are also respected. Let the education which really meets the social and economic needs of the Indian people be introduced, then the Education and the teachers also will of their own accord gain popularity.

It is no use blaming poor—teachers, just as Mr. Hampton has done, who have become the objects of the hatred of the people for no fault of theirs. It is the nobility and sanctity of education that will bring popularity to the profession.

No organisation would, under such circumstances, help the removal of the unpopularity of the profession of a Teacher—which is rapidly developing, except well-planned and suited to the Indian requirements, system of education, which has no foreign motive behind it.

Teachers to-day are ashamed to call themselves as teachers not because of the profession, but because of the fact that they are engaged or have to engage themselves as agents in the task of spreading hopeless and good-for-nothing Education. They know that while serving the master, they do a great disservice to the general public interest. This is the reason why they feel shy to fight out their status in the Society.—Yours, etc.,

D. M. S.,

(Matunga).

Matunga, (G. I. P. Ry).

Suggestion To Maharajah Of Dhrangadhra

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I request you to publish the following few lines in your esteemed journal.

Maharaja of Dhrangadhra has now arrived in India. Will he do the following to satisfy peoples' demands.

(1) Withdraw externment orders of five persons and cancel securities of many taken during last Satyagraha.

(2) Introduce a State representative Assembly in the State at an early date.

(3) Allow Dhrangadhra State's Peoples' Conference to be held in State and,

(4) Withdraw the ban on Kathiawar political conference?.—Yours etc.,

"DISINTERESTED."

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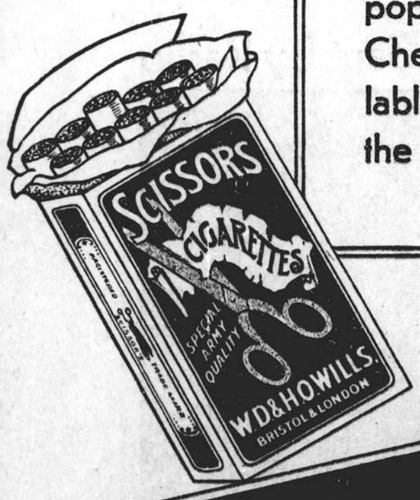

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London Sports Letter

Degeneration In Batsmen's Style

Former England Player Pleads For L. B. W. Experimental Law

(From Our Sports Correspondent.)
LONDON, March 3.
(By Air Mail.)

That there was a great degeneration on the style of most of the modern batsmen was the chief point of C. B. Fry's speech the other night at the annual general meeting of the Club Cricket Conference at the Northampton Polytechnic, Clerkenwell.

The former England player, who was the guest of the evening made his assertion in the course of urging upon club cricketers the need for their trying the l.b.w. experimental law during the coming season. He said that if only it were practical which it was not, he would like to see any batsman given out who played the ball deliberately with his pads instead of his bat. "In former days," he added, "it did not matter so much how many runs had been scored, but in what manner they had been made."

Other speakers supported C. B. F.'s plea for the use of the l.b.w.. experimental law, among them the new President, Mr. A. C. Higgs. He was an original member of the Club Cricket Conference Committee when it was formed in 1916. His election for 1936 followed the retirement of Sir E. T. Campbell, M.P. He has been a member of Parsons Green for 31 years, and is well known as one of the leading club players in West London. After stressing the value of organisation in his presidential speech, he said that, in his opinion, it was essential for the same l.b.w. law to apply to all grades of cricket.

BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS.

However, in London, we saw badminton at its best yesterday when in the match between K. Hamiduddin, and H. S. Ong, a Malayan, in the All-England Badminton championships which began at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, the Malayan beat the Indian by 10-15, 15-7, 15-13. It was a game in which science was much more in evidence than is usual in these days of sheer hard hitting. Yet when force was required, both the players showed they could hit hard. They were so quick, however, to parry those forcing thrusts (there were some magnificent retrieving of close smashes) that it paid more to place thoughtfully than to hit at random.

Hamiduddin shone at the drop off the smash. Ong's clearing strokes and his drops kept the Indian continually on the run, but he never lost a chance to make Ong run too. The Indian came near to staging a spectacular recovery in the final game after he was down at 7-14. Five times Ong had game ball and each time was put out, and his lead was gradually reduced to 14-13. Then Hamiduddin missed an angle drop shot, and Ong, in hand once more, managed to secure the match with a very close to-the-net drop.

Mrs. H. S. Uber, the women's singles holder, and Miss T. Kinsbury, probable finalists, won their matches very easily. Miss Valeria Scott, the holder of the British junior lawn tennis championship, showed good promise to beat Miss I. M. Huggins without losing a point. Miss J. Goodall, the young North London champion, was surprisingly beaten by Miss D. Doveton by 2 games to 1, and Miss D. M. C. Young, a potential champion, just got home against Miss C. D. Newitt by 11-7, 11-13, 11-3.

BOAT RACE.

The Boat Race seems always to leap quite appreciatively nearer when the respective crews are finally chosen and established by the presentation of Blues. This occurred in both cases at the close of last week. The Oxford University President, B. J. Sciortino, has given members of the crew permission to wear their colours—a procedure which represents a definite departure from that of previous years. An unexpected selection is that of L. V. Garside (St. John's), who is evidently to be brought in at No. 2 in the place of H. C. Lumb (Brasenose). The latter showed up very badly in the final outing, which the crew had at Henley on last Thursday. Before he was displaced ten days ago Garside had always rowed on bow side, but he is a strong oarsman, and should be adaptable. The crew are now taking a few days' holiday at Thorpeness, but they will resume training at Henley tomorrow.

CAMBRIDGE BLUES.

The Cambridge President, J. H. T. Wilson, after Saturday's lock-to-lock trial, announced that he had awarded Blues and completed this year's crew. The new Blues are D. W. Burnford, T. S. Cree, G. M. Lewis and H. W. Mason, who is a native of Cambridge. Last year's Blues are T. H. T. Wilson, W. G. R. McLaurie, D. G. Kingsford and M. P. Lonnon. Owing to the late start in the day's work a number of Old Blues were enabled to be present and witness the crew put up their best performance of the term over the three-miles course downstream, which they covered in 15 minutes 54 seconds, as against the previous best, rowed under normal conditions, of 16 minutes 2 seconds last year. The crew got afloat Saturday afternoon in the same order as on Friday, with M. P. Lonnon on the bank and R. S. Foster deputising. After a preliminary paddle to test the gear, they started off from Victoria Bridge, at 10, 19, and 37 in the first quarter, half and full minute, and seldom dropped below 32 during the whole course. They reached the Pike and Eel in 7 minutes and 5 seconds and paced by a Clare College eight in Long Reach, passed the Red Grind in 11 minutes 43 seconds. The stroke was worked up to 36 in Post Reach, and at the finish they were doing just over 40 and rowing extremely well, with plenty of life and rhythm. The crew spend their last weekmon the home waters this week, and expect to leave Cambridge on Sunday, March 8.

Incidentally, the Oxford crew are this year to make a desperate effort to win the Race for the first time for 13 years by giving up their traditional oan of beer.

The biggest sensation of the past week in jumping world was the defeat of Golden Miller at Newbury on Wednesday last. As in the Grand National last March, he refused and fell only somewhat later in the race. At the start he jumped in brilliant fashion, never making a mistake. It looked all Lombard-street to a China organe on his winning easily, when suddenly he refused and fell. However he is receiving some support again for the Grand National.

There were dramatic developments in the football world yesterday. Secret fixtures are to be resorted to again this week by the League in its efforts to check pool betting, although pool business stated by the promoters to be very little affected. Thirty-six rebel clubs at a meeting at Leeds called on the League to abandon its fixture tactics. The meeting lasted two hours, and was attended by delegates from every First Division club, except Wolverhampton Wanderers. All the speakers dealt with the problems of stand bookings, advertising, traffic arrangements, and travelling. Very little was said about the pools. It is understood that the general view of the meeting was that if the League can discover some means of dealing with the football pools without interfering with fixture lists it is assured of the support of all clubs.

F. A. CUP TIES.

The draw for the semi-final ties in the F. A. Cup competition yesterday brought together Arsenal and Grimsby Town, two First Division clubs, at Huddersfield, and Fulham and Sheffield United, both Second Division clubs, at Wolverhampton. The ties will be played on March 21. It is therefore certain that for the first time for five years, a Second Division club will appear in the final at Wembley on April 25. Betting last night was 11 to 8 Arsenal, 3 to 1 Sheffield United, 5 to 1 Grimsby, 6 to 1 Fulham.

ICE HOCKEY INVASION.

A new ice hockey invasion of Britain, eventually designed to introduce professionalism into the game, may take place within the near future, according to statements made by well-known Canadian hockey leaders. One of these is Dr. Leo Dandurand, formerly part-owner of the "Canadiens" of Montreal, possibly the most famous hockey team in the world, who has just returned to Montreal after a visit to London. The other is Mr. James F. Strachan, a Montreal business man who has taken a leading part in managing ice hockey in that city. Mr. Dandurand revealed that he intends to discuss with his partner, Mr. Joseph Cattarinich, also a former part-owner of the "Canadiens," a proposal for taking over the management of one of the six hockey teams which, it is suggested, will form a new league in England, and which will be housed in one rink. There would be a ling between this League, it is suggested, and the National Hockey League, a professional organisation which controls teams in Canada and the United States. The plans will be developed further at the end of the hockey season in North America, and meetings of interested parties are expected to take place in Montreal during the final "Cup" matches in the National Hockey League.

FOREIGN POST OFFICE ACCOUNTANT'S TRIAL

Further Cross-Examination Of Superintendent

Mr. H. S. Jessawala, Superintendent of the Foreign Post Office was further cross-examined on Friday by the defence Counsel Mr. Decruz, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case in which E. A. White an accountant of the Foreign Post Office, is charged with defalcation of about Rs. 3,000.

NOT A "POST OFFICE."

In cross-examination Mr. Jessawala stated that the office of the Superintendent of the Foreign Post Office was not a "Post Office" but merely an office of exchange. As far as the accounts were concerned the provisions in the Railwaymen's Guide were followed.

Shown a certain rule from the collection of the Railwaymen's Service Forms, the witness stated that question related to a "record office" and he had not done any work according to that Rule.

When his signature to a certain item in the account book was pointed out he said that he signed there because he checked the balance with the cash produced. His implication of "checked" was to tally the balance with the cash and not to make a detail examination. Shown another entry, where he had signed, witness stated that he did not know when he signed that there was a bogus entry. He could not say if he could have found out the discrepancy if he had made a detailed checking. He did not look into the bills while checking the accounts.

Further hearing was postponed to 4-30 p.m. on Tuesday.

RUIKAR'S FAREWELL MESSAGE TO LABOUR

NAGPUR, March 14.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President, All-India Trade Union Congress, issued the following appeal to the Indian workingclass before leaving for Calcutta yesterday.

"On the eve of my departure to Bengal jail I once again appeal to the Indian workingclass to close up its ranks and present a united front for achieving its political and economic emancipation. Trade union unity is the one object for which I have worked hard during the last few months; and I hope that the leaders of the Federation and the Trade Union Congress will forget their petty differences and achieve unity in their own ranks. My esteemed friend Mr. Giri has shown the practical way for trade union unity and I hope that the Federation and the T.U.C. will accept Mr. Giri's proposals and thus unite the Indian workingclass under the aegis of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

A greater danger threatens the Indian workingclass and our motherland in the form of the New Constitution. Our immediate task, therefore, is to reject the New Constitution. For this object also India to-day requires a mighty united front of all nationalist political parties. Let the Liberals, the Congressmen, the Nationalists, the Socialists and the Communists forget their petty minor differences and forge a might united front which will compel England to withdraw the New Constitution along with its policy of repression of the freedom of speech, Press and association. I hope the Indian workingclass will take the lead in forging such a united front and will strengthen the hands of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress in unequivocally rejecting the New Constitution.—United Press.

TO COUNTERACT AMBEDKAR MOVE

All-India Chamar Conference At Monghyr On March 28

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, March 14.

It is understood, Balu Babaji Palwankar of Bombay (at one time well-known as cricketer) will preside over the forthcoming session of the All-India Rabidas (Chamar) Conference to be held at Monghyr on 28th, 29th and 30th March. Well-known Depressed Class leaders such as Kajrolkar of Bombay, Rajbhoj of Poona, Choudhury Beharilal of Dehradun and Raghanath Das of Calcutta are expected to attend the conference which is likely to be of great importance in view of the facts that Rabidas community as a body is stated to be strongly opposed to Dr. Ambedkar's move to renounce Hinduism.

Rifles And Cartridges Seized

PESHAWAR, March 14

About 30 passmade rifles and 1500 round of cartridges are reported to have been seized by the Nowshera police while they were being conveyed by donkey carriers towards the Hazara border

The carriers have been arrested.—A. P.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, March 13.

	Season to-date.	This week	Corresponding Season 1934|35	week 1935	
Total in sight (excluding linters)	10,976	116	7,100	116	bales
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	4,521	140	3,407	124	bales
Exports from U. S. Ports	4,780	119	3,544	79	bales
Of which to Japan	1,202	27	1,207	12	bales
Of which to China	38	—	87	—	bales
Of which to Great Britain	1,076	33	582	21	bales
Of which to Germany	663	25	294	5	bales
Stock at New York	—	4	—	24	bales
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,253	—	2445	bales
Stock at U. S. interior towns	—	2,012	—	586	bales
World's visible Supply,	—	7,538	—	7,723	bales
Of which to American Cotton	—	5,764	—	5,665	bales
Forwarded to the worlds Mills (excluding linters)	8,318	300	6,753	260	bales
Receipts at U. S. Ports	6,335	52	3,995	25	bales

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

C. P. Governor Goes To Pachmarhi

NAGPUR, March 14.

The Governor of the Central Provinces and Lady Gowan accompanied by the personal staff, left for Pachmarhi (summer headquarters of the C. P. Government) this evening and will reach there tomorrow morning.

Members of the C.P. Government and secretaries of the various departments will move at the end of March from Nagpur and Government assembles at Pachmarhi in the first week of April.—A. P.

Gumastas' Conference In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, March 12.

In a specially decorated shamiana, the Shop Assistants' Conference was held to-day under the presidentship of Mrs. Hansa Mehta. A number of messages wishing success were read by the Secretary. The gumastas of 26 bazars took part in the Subject Committee which dispersed late at 12-30 p.m.

SUCCESSFUL SALE STILL ON SAMPLES OF BARGAINS STILL AVAILABLE

	Sale Price Rs.	As.
An-on Lawn Vests	2	8
Bow Ties, Washing	0	8
Celanese Athletic Vests	4	8
Dressing Gowns, Art Silk	17	8
Evening Dress Scarves	5	0
Felt Hats, various	5	0
REMNANTS SHIRTINGS		
Guyot Web Braces	2	0
Handkerchiefs, Fancy Silk	1	8
Initial Handkerchiefs, 6-for	2	8
Jaeger Fancy Cashmere Socks ..	1	8
Khaki Wool Stockings	1	8
Leather Cushions	4	8
REMNANTS SUITINGS		
Meridian Sports Shirts	4	8
Pyjama Suits, Fancy Stripes ..	5	8
Shirts, White Twill	3	12
Terry Bath Gowns	12	8
Union Suits, An-on Lawn	3	8
Wool Wide End Ties	1	14

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NO FURTHER REDUCTIONS.
All Goods Marked at Lowest Possible Price.

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Estd. 1870 Limited
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

Western India
LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd., SATARA.
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viz. over
Rs. 51,00,000
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Kermani Building, Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

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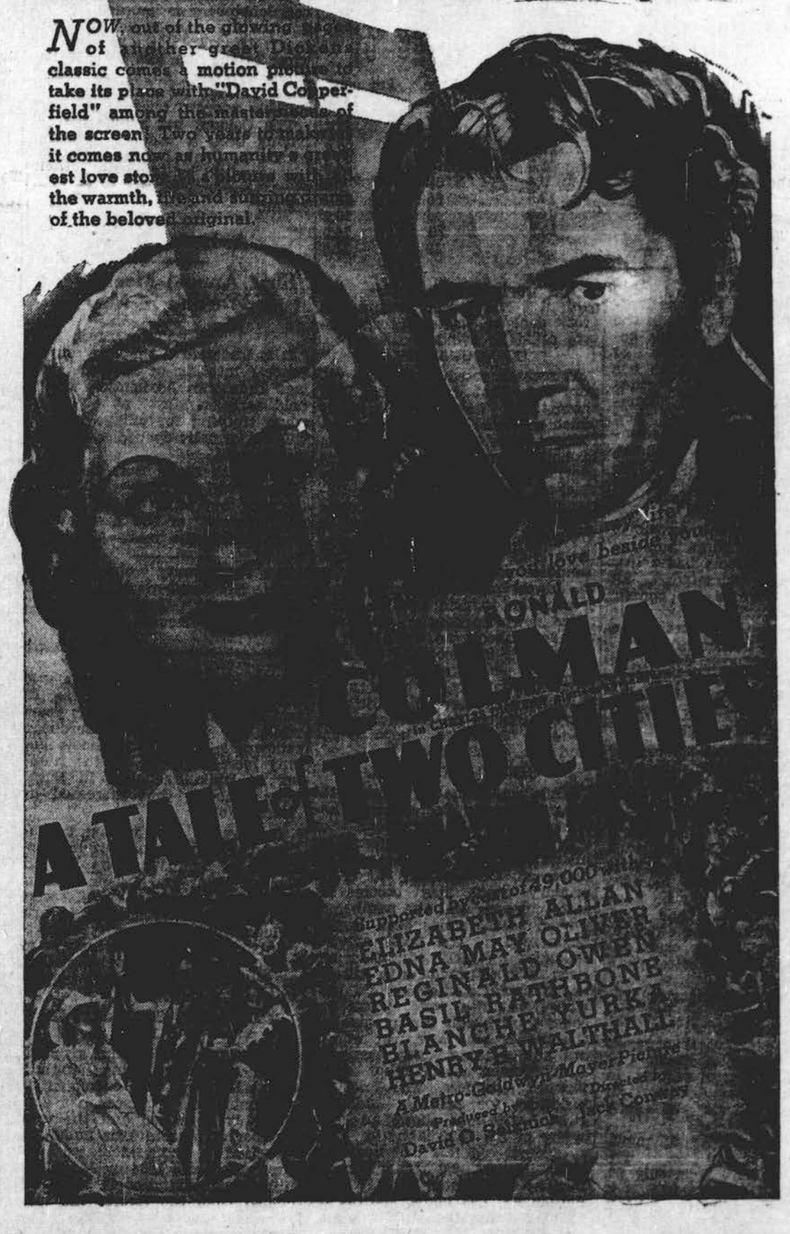

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DELIBERATE RESTRICTION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Educational Commissioner's Tip In Annual Report For 1933-34

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

"A glance at the provincial education reports of twenty years ago and a comparison of them with the reports for the year 1933-34 would show that provinces long recorded as backward have in many ways come up to the level of advanced provinces," says the report prepared by the Government of India on "Education in India" for the year April 1st, 1933 to March 31st, 1934.

After recounting the progress in the spread of education among the Depressed Classes, women, growth of athletics, radio, etc., the report says:—

"There is however, it is true, a general dissatisfaction with many of the existing conditions. Universities are over-crowded, secondary education is too stereotyped, primary education is still too little related to the surrounding conditions of life and unemployment presents a grave problem. But there has been very real progress. Education is much more widespread and India is not alone in having to face difficult problems in education arising out of world depression and financial stringency.

"It is satisfactory", continues the report "at least that the whole of India is now considering very seriously educational reconstruction, and that a machinery has been created for the co-operation of every part of India in an attempt to solve some of the outstanding problems."

INCREASED SCHOOLS.

During the year under review the total number of educational institutions increased by 1,377 as against a fall of 2,445 in the previous year. "The mere increase in the number of institutions is no index of progress," opines the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. "The large fall in the previous year in Madras, for example, was mainly due to a deliberate policy of providing a better and more economic distribution of schools. There has been a further fall in the number of institutions in four provinces and the total number of institutions in India would have again declined but for an increase of 1,599 institutions in Bengal. Only one other province shows a considerable increase, 179 in Bihar and Orisssa, which is entirely accounted for by a rise in the number of unrecognised schools.

"Although, leaving aside Bengal, there has been a decrease in the number of institutions there has been a very satisfactory increase in the number of pupils, an increase of 319,358 as against an increase of only 86,995 in the previous year. h

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION.

In spite of the prevailing economic depression and decline in the revenue per head of the population there has been some considerable improvement in the ability of Provincial Governments to provide additional funds for education.

The following table shows for the years 1927 and 1934 the expenditure from Government funds on education and the percentage of total revenue spent on education in the provinces:—

Province	Total Govt. expenditure	Percentage of total revenue spent on education.	Total Govt. expenditure.	Percentage of total revenue spent
	Lacs.	Per cent.	Lacs.	Per cent.
Madras	202	13.3	246	15.09
Bombay	199	13.6	176	12.1
Bengal	148	14.0	135	14.9
U. P.	196	17.2	198	17.6
Punjab	151	13.9	160	14.9
Burma	95	9.4	58	6.8
B. and O.	72	12.5	55	11.1
C. P.	21	14.2	44	10.2
Assam	25	10.2	28	14.0
N. W. F. P.	...	...	19	11.0

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Between 1933 and 1934 the largest increase of recent years in the enrolment to Universities has occurred and the total number of students in the universities has risen by 6,851 to 113,328. Fortunately expansion has been accompanied by the institution of new types of courses, including scientific and technological courses, which are to be welcomed as providing not only more variety but more practical courses related to research and industry.

The problem of the continued unemployment of large numbers of University products has continued to exercise the minds of all those responsible for the control of higher education. The time is coming, says the report, when the question of deliberate restriction must be seriously considered both in the interests of efficiency and in the interests of lessening educated unemployment.

GIRL CANDIDATES.

A comparison of the figures for the year under consideration with those for the last few years shows that the total number of male candidates for the university examination, excluding the matriculation, is more or less constant whereas the number of girls is showing an appreciable increase every year. In general girls have shown better results than boys. The pass percentages for girls in the various university examinations are considerably better than those for boys.

The number of primary schools for boys increased by 344 and their enrolment increased by 214,817. These increases compare favourably with a decrease of 2,299 in the number of schools in the previous year and with an increased enrolment of only 26,504.

The average number of pupils schools is abnormally low. For India as a whole it is only 50, while in Japan, for example, it is over 300. If the primary schools in the provinces were better organised and larger in size a great deal of waste in expenditure could be avoided.

CO-EDUCATION.

As regards co-education, the report says that experience has shown that one special factor which militates against larger enrolments in the primary schools in both advanced and backward provinces is the attitude of the teachers and the inspectorate towards separate boys' schools and separate girls' schools. Except in a very limited number of areas there is at the present time little prejudice against co-education in the lowest primary classes but it is common to find that in rural areas in which there are only boys primary schools no endeavour is being made to encourage the girls of school age to attend the boys' schools. Similarly, in rural areas in which there are only girls' primary schools no endeavour is made to encourage boys to attend the girls' schools.

GIRLS' EDUCATION.

While unfortunately there still remains a wide discrepancy between the relative positions of boys and girls. The number of institutions for girls has largely increased. Co-education at the primary stage has become far more common and the number of women teachers has been largely augmented. The total amount expended on girls' education has risen in most provinces in spite of the financial stringency and provinces which a few years ago could show hardly any progress in the higher education of women are now sending out nearly as many women as the other more forward provinces. The total expenditure for British India on girls' institutions shows an increase of Rs. 11.18 lakhs in 1934 as against a fall of nearly 13 lakhs in 1933. To this increase Bombay contributed Rs. 3.17 lakhs Punjab Rs. 1,77 lakhs, Madras Rs. 1.29 lakhs and Bengal 0.79 lakhs.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

As regards the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, the figures for British India show that the total number of institutions has fallen by two. The total enrolment has increased by 554 and the total expenditure has increased by Rs. 4.6 lakhs. It is perhaps noteworthy that while the number of European and Anglo-Indian scholars decreased by 108 the number of non-European scholars increased by 662. The figures appear to indicate that the steady increase of Indians into European schools is increasing. In fact during the last eight years while the number of European scholars in European schools has only increased by 1,119 the number of Indian scholars in European schools has increased by nearly 5,000.

As regards the Muslim education, the total enrolment has declined in Bombay, the Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, Assam and Delhi. In 1917 there were only 5,212 Muslim scholars in arts colleges and university departments, while in 1934 as many as 12,158 Muslim boys were reading in arts, colleges and 2,279 in professional colleges.

MORE GIRL SCHOLARS IN PUNJAB.

The figures of Muslim girls are much more encouraging than those of Muslim boys. The enrolment in all the major provinces has considerably increased and the total number of Muslim girls under instruction in India increased between 1933 and 1934 by 38,181 and if unrecognised schools are excluded from the figures the total increase was over 40,000. The position in the Punjab is perhaps the most striking since the Punjab has for many years had the lowest percentage of Muslim girls under instruction to the total Muslim population in India and yet in 1934 the Punjab had the largest number of Muslim ladies reading at the university stage and at the secondary stage.

There has been an increase of over 69,000 students belonging to depressed classes during the year as against an increase of under 13,000 in the previous year.—A.P.

SAHARA

CALCUTTA MEMORIAL TO KING GEORGE

Statue To Be Erected And Fund For Human Relief To Be Raised

CALCUTTA, March 14

A representative meeting of officials and non-officials, both European and Indian at the Government House this evening the Governor Sir John Anderson presiding resolved to inaugurate a fund to be known as King George Fifth Memorial Fund (Bengal) and elected the Governor as President and Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, Maharaja Bahadur Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore and Nawab Khwaja Habibullah Bahadur of Dacca as vice-Presidents of the fund.

Several committees were also formed in this connection, including a general committee with Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan as chairman.

A meeting of the General Committee was later held and it decided that the Memorial to his late Majesty King George should take the form of statue in Calcutta and creation of a fund for relief of human suffering and hardship all over the province.—A. P.

LOSS TO BRITISH INDIAN REVENUES

Col. Schomberg's Mission To Delhi

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 14.

Colonel Schomberg who has been recently appointed British Consul-General of the French Settlement with headquarters at Pondicherry has had several talks in New Delhi with the Government of India.

The conversations presumably related to the effect on British India revenues of increases in imports of articles from foreign countries in Pondicherry and other French stations where no customs duties are levied. Colonel Schomberg is proceeding to Pondicherry wherefrom he will watch the situation and see to what extent the loss to British India revenues might be reduced and what measures could be suitably adopted towards this end.

The Colonel has reputation of having been a widely travelled person in Central Asia and is often described by Japanese as "Colonel Lawrence of Chinese Turkistan."

A.-I. V. I. A.

First Annual Meeting At Wardha In May

PATNA March 14.

It is understood the first annual general meeting of All-India Village Industries Association will be held early in May at Wardha when training for village workers will be formally opened by Mahatma Gandhi.

It is also likely that the exhibition will be held with a view to bring out some of the important features of the Association's work during the year.—A. P.

In the county championship final, Northumberland lost to Hampshire at Gosforth by 13 points to 6.—Reuter.

World Cotton Situation

POTENTIALITIES OF THE FUTURE IN NEW CROP MONTHS

Indian Cotton Fundamentally Sound

MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO.'S VIEWS

A queer, quarrelsome world. Why it should be we do not know. For the older we get the higher the value we, personally, place on peace. And, after all, one party is seldom entirely right. Nor the other party entirely wrong, state Messrs. Langley and Co.

The fresh outbreak of wordy warfare in Europe caught the Liverpool market short.

New York contemplated developments from a more detached viewpoint The threat of war, because it upsets markets and disturbs business, is bearish. It is only when war itself creates a demand for raw materials that prices rise.

The most likely outcome from the present position is that the immediate threat of war will be removed while the policy of increasing defensive armaments will continue.

Because of that cotton looks like getting it both ways.

To the opinion we ventured last week that the new farm bill, backed by adequate finance, was being underrated we now add the opinion that the whole cotton outlook, even apart from legislative aid, is being underrated.

The market has been obsessed by the fact that the Pool are selling cotton. It has refused to acknowledge the inconsistency in deploring that fact while admitting that the statistical position demands the release of Government controlled stocks. And it has seemed to ignore the fact that the more the Pool sells now the less there will be for sale at a later date.

Old crop, it seems to us, can well be left alone. If the Government so desire they can prevent an advance. But we see no reason why they should force a decline.

Meanwhile, the potentialities of the future are reflected in the new crop months.

They stand at a sharp discount relative to old crop.

There has been a long sequence of discouraging factors, including an almost complete scepticism as to the likelihood of effective acreage control.

Planting is proceeding under this discouraging outlook.

Already there is talk of the absence of moisture in Texas. There might be a cloud burst to-morrow, but the mere talk of this dryness seems to reflect doubt on the part of operators as to whether with the vicissitudes of a whole season ahead, 10 cents leaves adequate margin for disasters-actual or imagined.

Because we think 10¼ cents is low relative to an outlook which is likely to disclose more factors that are constructive than destructive we advise purchases.

As in Liverpool so in Bombay the European political news caught the market short. Steady towards the end of last week, prices have this week advanced sharply. And the market is still short because the quick advance encouraged operators to cover, temporarily, in Liverpool and New York.

So far the advance has done little to hinder the improved export enquiry of the last few weeks. On the contrary, the strong Sampin market in Japan has provided most of the encouragement necessary for the Osaka market to follow the upward trend in Bombay

The export demand is sound and general. Japan, the Continent and Lancashire have all bought well and even China has been in the market for both Bengals and Broach.

Only Bombay mills are hesitant. The Indian cloth market has seldom been less encouraging that during the last two months. India lost a lot of money in silver. And the Tariff Board inquiry, until its findings are published, is a disturbing and unknown quantity.

Meanwhile, the Broach crop is moving well. Arrivals on the main lines, including Ankleshwar and Jagadia, total around 8,000 bales a day.

In Southern India the main Western crops are now moving and arrivals are beginning in the Sangli-Miraj and Comptah districts.

It is too early to say very much about Sangli-Miraj and Comptahs but the Westerns have had an unsatisfactory growing season and quality looks inferior to that of last year.

The outlook for Indian cotton seems to us to be fundamentally sound and in easy markets we recommend purchases.

ACUTE TENSION AT 'PINDI?

Alleged Dismantling Of Houses And Shops

LAHORE, March, 14.

A telephonic message received last night from Rawalpindi says that disquieting reports of acute communal tension resulting in the alleged dismantling of a number of houses and shops belonging to the Hindus and Sikhs residing within the jurisdiction of the Sardar of Kot Bhai Than Singh have been received there.

It is learnt from the information received by the Manager of Gurdwara Panja Sahib that the Hindu and Sikh residents of the locality were compelled to leave their homes at night by the employees of the Sardar.

It may be recalled that all the Sikh and Hindu families had already migrated from the place and only a few Sikh sewadars were still residing in the Gurdwara.

The doors and windows of both the village Gurdwaras are stated to have been removed probably as the first step towards the complete demolition of the Gurdwara.

GOVERNOR APPRISED OF SITUATION

The Governor of the Punjab and other high authorities are telegraphically intimated of the situation.

It may be remembered that the Shiromani Prabandhak Committee already appointed an Enquiry Committee to investigate into the happenings of February 28 last, particularly in regard to the grievances of the Hindus and Sikhs residing in the Sardar's territory. The members of the Enquiry Committee including Bhai Parmanand and Lala Kushal Chand are expected to reach Panja Sahib tomorrow morning. They will at once proceed to Kot Bhai Than Singh and record evidence on the spot.—United Press.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, March 14.

The Western disturbance persists over the extreme North and caused local rain in Kashmir and a few falls along the North-west Frontier.

Elsewhere the weather continues to be dry.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will increase in Kashmir and occur locally in the North-west Frontier Province.—A. P.

LAKSHMI COTTON DECLARES DIVIDEND

A dividend of Rs. 12-8-0 per share on 6,400 shares was declared at the 41st ordinary general meeting of the Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ltd., held in Bombay on Friday evening, Mr. J. F. Macdonell presiding.

The audited accounts for the year ended December 31, 1935, which were adopted, showed a loss of Rs. 77,571. After deducting from this the amount of Rs. 45,647 brought forward from the previous year, the balance left was Rs. 31,923. The directors transferred Rs. 80,000 from the dividend fund and Rs. 50,000 from the reserve fund, thus making a sum of Rs. 98,076 available. After declaring dividend the balance to be carried forward was Rs. 18,076.

The report stated that it had been an extremely difficult year and the poor results were only to be expected. The rise in the price of cotton were not reflected in the rates for cloth which was in over supply throughout the year owing chiefly to the continuance of the double shift working in Bombay and elsewhere. The company had to contend with the competition of new mills erected in districts in which it previously had most of the market to itself. The 54-hour working week had increased cost charges and had not brought about the anticipated improvement in the efficiency of labour.

VISHNU COTTON MILL LTD.

A profit of Rs. 1,00,115 was revealed at the 29th ordinary general meeting of the Vishnu Cotton Mill Ltd., held in Bombay on Friday evening, Mr. J. F. Macdonell presiding.

The audited accounts for the year ended December 31, 1935, which were adopted, showed that the balance of Rs. 1,15,279 brought forward from the previous year, together with the profit, amounted to Rs. 2,15,395. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was transferred from the dividend fund making a balance of Rs. 2,65,395 available.

Out of this amount a dividend of Rs. 35 per share less income-tax on 1,600 preference shares and a dividend of Rs. 50 per share free of income tax on 3,200 ordinary shares was declared. The balance of Rs. 49,395, which included provision for taxes, was carried forward.

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New York Cotton Rather Easier

Weakness Of Wall Street And Hedge Selling Adversely Affecting Prices

POLITICAL UNCERTAINTIES KEEPING OPERATORS ALOOF

After the nervous and irregular trading in yesterday's session, the New York Cotton Futures Market on Friday was easier on further weakness in Wall Street coupled with a fair volume of hedge selling.

In view of political uncertainties, operators held aloof and adopted a waiting attitude pending a clearer outlook.

Trading in consequence was rather small and restricted and the market finally finished 11 points lower with July at 10.54, the lowest of the day.

Bombay, March 14.

The New York cotton futures market on Friday quietly opened unchanged with July at 10.65 and was subsequently easier throughout the session in absence of any important buying and weakness of Wall Street. A fair volume of hedge selling was in evidence which depressed values to 10.54 the lowest of the day and the market finally finished colourless at same level at a loss of 11 points. Distant months lost 6 to 9 points.

Spot cotton was also easier and closed 8 points lower at 11.38.

NEW ORLEANS

Demand in the New Orleans market was indifferent and prices closed 1 to 5 points lower with March, May and July finally at 11.26, 10.83 and 10.50 respectively.

Spot cotton was lower by 4 points and closed at 11.43.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market on Friday was dull and uninteresting. Trading in July commenced unchanged at 5.78 and during the whole session business was so small that the highest touched was 1 point up while the lowest was 2 points down. The market was quiet and there was practically very little doing pending a clearer outlook in European situation. If any demand was principally for old crops.

The market finally finished 2 points lower at 5.76 for July.

Spot cotton was comparatively better and closed 4 points higher at 6-30.

EAST INDIANS.

East Indians were practically neglected and March, May and July finally finished unchanged at 5.39, 5.37 and 5.33.

EGYPTIANS.

Sakel May closed unchanged at 8.69 while Uppers gained 2 points and finished at 7.17.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

Alexandrians were better and Sakel March finished 13 points higher at 15.72 while Upper April were 13.44 at a gain of 7 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest at 10 a.m.	10.65—
New York July lowest at 2-59 p.m.	10.54—11
Liverpool July highest	5.79+01
Liverpool July lowest	5.76—02

From Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co.:—

Liverpool: Trade calling. Business small. Market awaiting news of London Conference. Bullish.

Liverpool: Market quiet, very little doing. Demand principally for old crops. Improved demand on the spot gives tone to the market.

Liverpool: Market overshadowed by European political tension. Deadlock over Rhineland embroglio causing fear more serious repercussions. Public sentiment here predominantly pro-German but Government committed to support sanctions if League decide on this policy.

New York: Market affected unfavourably by decline in securities and hedge selling. Indifferent demand. Only small trading.

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled us:—

We estimate U. S. A. consumption of all cotton in February at 512,000 bales. The average consumption per working day during the month was 25,600 bales.

Cables received through Reuters:

Liverpool: Prices reacted on hedge selling and local liquidation. The session finished quiet.

New York: Market was easier in absence of any important buying and also due to liquidation and Southern hedge selling.

Market affected unfavourably by decline in securities and hedge selling. Indifferent demand. Only small trading.

Reuter' scables:—

New York: Market was easier in absence of any important buying and also due to liquidation and Southern hedge selling.

Liverpool: (1) Speculators are holding off owing to uncertainties over the European situation. Local support to nears. Small Bombay selling.

(2) Prices reacted on hedge selling and local liquidation. The session finished quiet.

NEW YORK DAILY MARKET REVIEW

Trading on the cotton market was completely colourless.

The following telegrams are received from Messrs. Devkaran Nanji:—

Liverpool:—(1) "Have no decided opinion on account of European situation."

(2) "Think further advance is probable, prefer buying new crop."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 14.

May	10.94
July	10.62
October	10.25
December	10.25
January	10.26
Middling Spot	11.36

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 14.

March	11.27
May	10.87
July	10.57
Middling Spot	11.40

NEW YORK

New York, March 14.

Market closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 14.

March	5.98
April	5.93
May	5.87
June	5.82
July	5.77
August	5.68
September	5.61
October	5.53
November	4.59
December	5.48
January	5.48
February	5.47
Middling Spot	6.28
10-12 a.m. quotations:—	
July	6.73
October	5.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, March 14.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:—	
March	8.84
May	8.66
July	8.49
October	8.41
November	8.16
January	8.03
March	7.98
F.G.F. Spot	9.27

INDIAN COTTON:

Liverpool, March 14.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	unchanged
Fine	"
Superfine	"
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—	
Fine	"
Superfine	"
Choice	"
BENGAL:—	
Good	"
Fully Good	"
Fine	"
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	"
Fine	"
Superfine	"

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 14.

Spot	19-7/8
Forward	-9-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 14.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-1-1.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, March 14.

The market was unchanged.

JAVA SUGAR

London, March 14.

The market was unchanged.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York March 14.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) 6-3/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 14

Following a decline of 11 points in New York futures, the local market opened easy with Broach April/May at Rs. 194 1/4 and advanced to Rs. 195 on Japanese buying early.

Liverpool opened 3 down but was subsequently better and with offices buying the market improved to Rs. 196 and at 5-30 at close was as under:—

Broach A/M.	195 12 0
Broach J/A.	197 4 0
Oomra March	179 0 0
Oomra May	178 8 0
Bengal March	147 8 0
Bengal May	142 4 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Mar 14

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	...	158	155	152	149
Punjab	...	158	155	152	149
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...
Oomra No. 3	188	185	182	179	...
C P No. 1	203	200	197	194	...
C P No. 2	195	192	189	185	...
Broach No. 2	...	203	200	197	193

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar 14

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	161/163
Bengal Fine	...	153/156
Bengal F G	...	...
C P 1 Fine	...	194/198
C P 2Fine	...	188/190
Arvi Fine	...	190/192
Ellichpur Fine	...	186/188
Berar Fine	...	182/184
Khamgaon Fine	...	183/185
Mulkapur Fine	...	180/182
Khandesh Fine	...	173/176
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	181/183
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	...	183/186
Mathia Fine	...	168/173
Broach Fine	...	198/201
Punjab/American	...	200/210
Sindh-American	...	200/210
Cambodia	...	...
Compta Good	...	225/235
Westerns	...	205/215
Kampala	300/305	313/315
Jinja	290/295	307/310
New Manza	...	290/295
Jagadia Ankleshwar	...	222/325
Surat-Navsari	...	235/237

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, March 14

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday.	This year.
In full-pressed bales		
Khandesh	1,794	206,310
Central India	967	196,516
Barsi and Nagar	1,119	111,646
Hyderabad Gaorani	610	24,932
Berar	1,104	221,995
Central Provinces	639	68,388
Total Oomras	6,233	830,347
Dholera	321	57,344
N W Provinces	...	59,880
Rajputana	855	50,934
Sind-Punjab	1,927	360,777
Broach	7,207	69,123
Coompta and Dharwar	...	11,029
Westerns Northerns	1	17,459
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	8,201
Persian	...	8
American	...	22,073
Egyptian and African	2,290	117,424
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	18,834	1,605,100

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sep to 12th Mar

	Yesterday.	This year.
In full-pressed bales		
Europe	4,439	271,910
Japan and China	5,856	650,645
Coast Ports	...	16,094
Up-country by Rail	...	115,595
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	19,474
Total	10,295	1,073,718

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 14.

T.T. London on:—	
New York (Closing Rate	4.97-3/16
Paris	74.88
Berlin	12.28-1/2
Madrid	36.13
Amsterdam	7.26-3/4
Brussels	29.29-1/2
Milan	62.37
Berne	15.13-3/4
Prague	119.31

SEEDS.

London, March 14.

Linseed La Plata Hull, c.i.f. ton: March sellers £11-0-0.

Linseed Calcutta, London c.i.f. ton: March|April sellers £12-17-6.

Linseed, Bombay London, c.i.f. ton: March|April sellers £13-2-6.

Rapeseed Toria (Hull|Con't) c.i.f. ton: March|April sellers £12-5-0.

Castorseed Bombay Hull, c.i.f. ton: March|April sellers £12-8-9.

LINSEED OIL

London, March 14.

Linseed Oil naked, London per cwt: March sellers 26|3.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. May|Aug. sellers 26|6.

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 14.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: Sellers 7-7/16.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 14.

Wheat, Rozaio Sante Fe, nominal.

Wheat Barletta Russo, nominal.

Wheat South Australian, March sellers 31/-.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar 14

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Mar.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	269 3/4
Banks selling T T	267 3/4
Banks buying T T	265 1/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/4
Banks buying T T	573
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 3/4
Banks buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 3/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 13th instant	4.96 7/8
Japan London 14th instant	1/2
Java London 14th instant	7.22
Hongkong London 14th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai London 14th instant	1/2 1/2
London Paris 13th instant	74.88
London Belgium 13th instant	29.29 3/4
London Switzerland 13th instant	15.13 3/4
London Berlin 13th instant	12.29 1/2
London Stockholm 13th instant	19.39 3/8
London New York 13th instant	4.96 11/16
London Amsterdam 13th instant	7.26 3/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 12th instant	£7-1-1
Gold 13th instant	£7-1-1
Silver London Ready 12th instant	19 3/4
13th instant	19 13/16
Silver London Forward 12th instant	19 9/16
13th instant	19 11/16
Silver New York Ready 12th instant	45
13th instant	45
London discounts 3 mos 12th instant	5/8 p.c.
13th instant	5/8 p.c.
London discounts 6 mos 12th instant	5/8 p.c.
13th instant	5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c
Money:Call	1/4 p.c.
3 Mos	1 p.c
6 Mos.	1 1/2 p.c

Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE

Bombay, March 14

Trading in the Bullion Exchange this morning was simply quiet and there was practically very little doing in both silver as well as gold after opening of the session at Rs. 49-6 for silver Chaitra and Rs. 34-12-3 for gold Chaitra.

Later however there was an improvement and at 5-30 p.m. Prices were as under;—

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	49 9 6
Silver Chaitra	49 7 0
Silver Vaishakh	49 9 0
Gold ready	34 13 0
Gold Chaitra	34 12 9
Gold Vaishakh	34 12 0

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Mar 13

March	45.25+25
May	44.75+15
July	44.75+15

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, March 14

London market quotations—	
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£36 2 6
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers)	£36 3 9
Standard Copper 3 months	£36 10 0
Electrolytic copper	£40 15 0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents
Non-Blue Eagle	8 7/8 cents
Bombay market quotations—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 33 2 0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 38 14 0

Tone: Steady.

BURMA CORPORATION'S OPERATIONS

Rangoon, March 7

Bawdwin Mine: The General Manager reports the following developments:—The Shan Lode and Burman Lode, No. 7 Level, have been crossent West at 317 feet North exposing 10 feet of ore, assaying

Silver per ton	4.6 ozs.
Lead	5.8 p. c.
Zinc	13.7 p.c
Copper	Nil

and 4 1/4 feet of ore, assaying

Silver per ton	22.4 ozs
Lead	16.1 p.c.
Zinc	23.2 p.c
Copper	trace.

and 18 1/2 feet of ore, assaying

Silver per ton	4.3 ozs.
Lead	3.1 p.c.
Zinc	1.1 p.c.
Copper	5.6 p.c.
Nickel	0.593 p.c
Cobalt	0.319 p.c.

COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, Mar 14

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 12th March	19,995
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,586,366
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,384,428
Increase	201,738

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 14

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	95/13
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement	95/8
3 per cent 1941	103/8
3 per cent 1951/54	102/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	105/8
4 per cent 1943	109/12
4 per cent 1960/70	111/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	118
5 per cent 1939/44	108/10
5 per cent 1940/43	110/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/48	107/12
TAX-FREE	
3 per cent 1945/55 Loan	119
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	110
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	122/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/4
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	107
4 per cent M Deb 1974	106
5 per cent M Deb 1959	114/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	128
6 per cent K P T 1956	128
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937	104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opening at Rs. 95/11 dropped on heavy Calcutta selling to Rs 95-5 and was at Rs. 95/8 at close. Cash Scrips commanded a premium of 5 annas.

GROUNDNUTS AND CASTOR SEEDS QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 14.

	Rs. a. p.
Groundnuts:—	
Opening	39 15 0
Highest	39 15 6
Lowest	39 11 0
Closing	39 13 6
Castorseeds:—	
Opening	6 14 9
Highest	6 15 0
Lowest	6 14 3
Closing	6 14 9
Cottonseed:—	
Opening	19 12 0
Highest	19 11 0
Lowest	19 11 0
Closing	19 14 0

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, March 14

Closing (13-3-1936)—	
March	192.90—10
June	193.60+10
September	194.10+10
Opening (14-3-1936)—	
March	192.50—40
June	193.00—60
September	193.30—80
Closing (14-3-1936)—	
March	192.70—20
June	193.80+20
September	193.90—20

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 13

Broach A/M opening 197; highest 197; lowest 195 1/4; closing 195 1/4.

Broach J/A opening 198 1/4; highest 198 1/2; lowest 196 1/2; closing 196 1/2

Oomra March opening 179 1/2; highest 179 1/2; lowest 178 1/2; closing 178 3/4

Oomra May opening 179 1/4; highest 179 1/4; lowest 178; closing 178 1/4

Bengal March opening 145 1/2; highest 146 1/2; lowest 145 1/2; closing 146

Bengal May opening 142 1/2; highest 143; lowest 142; closing 142 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May (31-3-36) Rs. 6 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-36) Rs. 4 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach J/A (30-6-36) Rs. 17 3/4

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

	Bales.
Wheat	2,581
Linseed	16,840
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,005
Gingellyseed	506
Groundnuts	10,544
Castorseed	2,433
Rice	19,770
Myrabollams	2,801
Cottonseed	7,516
Gram	1,613
Joowar	633
Bajree	2,021
	Tons
Coal	1,956

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

London, March 13

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	84 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	97 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1934/59	106 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	119 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47	116
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	101 5/8
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1949/59	100 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	84 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	105 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 3/6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 13-3-36	6385000	3995000
Receipts yesterday 13-3-36	7000	8000
Exports to date 13-3-36	4789000	3544000
Stock at Ports 13-3-36	2258000	2445000
Stock at Interior Towns 13-3-36	2062000	586000
Stock at Liverpool 13-3-36	735000	835000
Visible Supply 13-3-36	5764000	5865000
Quantity in sight 13-3-36	10976000	7100000
Quantity out of sight 13-3-36	5618000	5743000

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Steels, Mills And Powers Unchanged

HEAVY SELLING IN SECURITIES BY CALCUTTA INTERESTS

BOMBAY: March 14.

Opening a little higher prices on the local Stock Exchange this morning fluctuated within a narrow range without a definite trend either way and closed unchanged to a little lower.

Tata Steel Deferreds opening around Rs. 547-1/2 were initially down to Rs. 541-1/4 and were about unchanged at previous day's levels at close.

Ordinarys fluctuated between Rs. 148 and Rs. 147 and at close were down to Rs. 147-1/4.

Mills, after a higher opening, declined but were again up and at close Bombay Dyeings were unchanged at Rs. 683-3/4 and Central Indias were down to Rs. 211-1/4.

Cements and Powers were likewise about unchanged and at close while Indians and Shahabads were respectively at Rs. 459-6 and Rs. 460, Andhras were unchanged at Rs. 1,605 and Tata Powers were slightly lower at Rs. 1,530.

Belapurs and Burmas were in the same wake and were slightly lower at close, the former at Rs. 171-1/4 and the latter at Rs. 372-8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Mar 14

Century 163 161 162/8
Bombay Dyeing 685 681 678 683/12
Kohinoor 190 188 189/6
Central India 218 207 208 211 1/4
New Great 101 102/8
Simplex 61/4
Swadeshi 151 145 146/4
Bundi 35 34/14 34/12
I Cement 463 460 458 459
Punjab 23/14 23/12
Shahabad 462 460
Andhra 1605 1597 1601 1597/8
Tata Hydro 163 164/1 164/11
Tata Power 1535 1531 1533 1532
Tram Ord 155 154/6 154/11
T Steel Defd 546 541 542 543 546
T Steel Ord 148 147 147/8
Tata Steel 2nd pref 166
Bellapur 163 162 163/2
B Steam 271
B Burma 378 371 372

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY, March 14.

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	683 12
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	162 8
100	Central India	211 4
100	Colaba	118 2
100	Coorla	80 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E.D. Sassoon	0 2 6
100	Finlay	103 12
100	Gokak	152 8
1000	Hindustan	1,575 0
100	Indore	46 14
100	Khatau	60 0
100	Kohinoor	189 6
250	Laxmi	560 0
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	785 0
250	Model	40 4
50	Mysore	85 10
2500	New Great	102 8
100	Osmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	266 4
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	3,000 0
50	Simplex	61 4
100	Swadeshi	146 4
100	Swan	82 8
25	Tata	8 0
500	Vishnu	1198 12
1000	Western	652 8
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	102 0
25-50	Central	32 14
500	Imperial	1530 0
125-500	Im. Contry.	370 0
50-100	India	127 4
100	Reserve Bank	128 8
5	Union	5 6
	CEMENTS.	
100	Bundi	34 12
70	Gwalior	118 2
160	Indian	459 8
40	Katni Def.	2125 0
100	Katni Ord.	350 0
75	Onha	261 4
10	Punjab	23 12
100	Shahabad	460 0
70	United	119 0
	INSURANCE.	
15-100	Jupiter	11 6
15-75	New India	38 10
200	Oriental	4900 0
10-100	Vulcan	6 15
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	155 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1597 8
10	Ajmer	13 0
50	Bombay Tram	154 11
100	Bombay Suburban	175 0
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	185 0
100	Tata Hydro	164 11
1000	Tata Power	1532 8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prant'j	887 8
100	Amr Patty	120 0
100	C. Province	97 4
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	78 8

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar 13

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Forn Power Gold D	75
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	33
Electric Bond Common	18
United Corporation	7
American Tel and Tel	165
Western Union Telg	83
New York Central	33 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio R R	18
Erie R R	13
Pennsylvania R R	32
Union Pacific R R	129
Great North Pfd	34
Bethelehem Steel	52
United States Steel	60 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	47
6 1/2 per cent Japanese 1954	95 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining XD	33
General Motor	59 1/4
Packard Motor	10
General Electric	37
Kelvinators	21
Socony	15
Chase Bank	37
National City Bank	33 1/2
American Radiator	20
Northern Pacific Rly	20
Westinghouse Airbrake	41 1/4
Int Cement	42
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	81 1/4

Market lower on foreign selling orders. Carloadings up 48000. U. S. Steel Co., working 50 per cent of capacity.

Total business: 2 1/2 million.

LIQUIDATION IN LOCAL COTTON

Japanese However Good Buyers

Bombay, March 13

In the Ready market there was a moderate demand chiefly from Japan. Forward market opened steady following less favourable European political news, comparative steadiness of Sampin and the weakness of sterling. Owing to new option business in Mahajan not being opened this week there was heavy liquidation by option dealers and bazaa operators resulting in a small setback. Commission Houses, Exporters and Japanese were good buyers, state Messrs. M and B Stern.

Press reports state the political situation is still viewed seriously and little result is expected at to-day's League meeting.

We continue to advise purchases.

Silver: Prices early advanced on buying by the Indore operator but later met with realising due to the sharp decline in British securities.

Seeds: Linseed and wheat improved on speculative short covering. An improved export demand was reported in linseed and groundnuts.

Chicago cables state prices at first declined on liquidation but later rallied on improved outside interest.

Cotton: The New York markket was easier on the weakness of Wall Street and some hedge selling.

The pool is reported to have reduced its spot holdings to about 335,000 bales. The continued liquidation by the pool whilst checking new advance, has been easily absorbed and is a definitely constructive feature in the long run. Consumption continues to be good and Garside estimates U. S. A. mill consumption for February at 512,000 bales.

We advise purchases of new crops around present levels.

The following cables are to hand from our Head Office:—

Wheat: Liverpool wheat: "We have a favourable opinion of the market. Pressure from Australia and Canada passed. If political developments turn unfavourable all commodities would rise."

Cotton: "Political situation while not anticipating break in negotiations, fear will be protracted with crisis for the moment. In consequence of this, are inclined to be moderately bullish."

Sterling Dollar Cross rate 4.96 7/8

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Mar 13

T T on London—

Yesterday's closing	1-2 1/2
To-day's opening	1-2 1/2

Tone: Quiet but steady

100	Mandra Bhon	98 8
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	98 8
500	Tapty Valley	790 0
	MININGS.	
10	Shirajpur	30 4
30	Tata Steel Def.	546 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	147 4
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
100	Alcock	201 4
50	Belapur Sugar	163 2
250	Bombay Steam	271 4
125	Bombay Burma	372 8
50	Bombay Burma Con	126 4
8sh.	Br. B Petrol	4-15-0
50	Bombay Telephone	107 12
100	Indian Bleaching	106 14
100	Indian Radio Def	496 4
100	Ind Radio Ord	482 8
1000	Port Canning	576 4
15	Scindia	14 11
30	Premier Construction	75 8
25	Tata Oil	15 8
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	145 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	296 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5	p.c. Central India	515 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	144 6
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7½	p.c Punjab Cement	14 9
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	151 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1560 0
8	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 8
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166 0
5 1/2	p.c Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER GENERAL
has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
will gladly supply full particulars about life insurance for mere asking. J10

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1936

Manual Labour Clause A Mere Farce

Proportional Representation "Destroyed Democracy", Says Mr. Munshi

B. P. C. C. AMENDMENTS TO CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which met at Congress House on Saturday evening recommended to the plenary Session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Lucknow, that certain Articles in the Constitution as amended at Bombay should either be further amended or deleted altogether.

It was stated at the meeting that the Manual Labour Clause in the Constitution was introduced as an experiment and speaking for Bombay, it was found to be an absolute failure.

At the outset the House considered the Budget for 1936-37 presented by the Treasurer, Mr. Jawarbhai Patel. He said that the next year's budget was a deficit one, looking to the several items of expenditure which were bound to be incurred. It might turn out that there would not be a deficit at all.

NO FUNDS FOR SUB-COMMITTEES.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally moving a token cut, raised the question of allotment of funds to the various sub-Committees of the B.P.C.C. He thought it an extra-ordinary procedure that the B.P.C.C. should elect various Sub-Committees and not allot funds for them to carry on their work. Speaking about the Labour Sub-Committee he thought it essential that at least Rs. 150/ per month should be allotted to that Commiktee for at least a year. He thought that unless the Congress showed some activity, funds would not be forthcoming from the public.

He moved an amendment to the proposition, to the effect that the budget be sent back to the Office-bearers asking them to provide for the various sub-Committees.

Mr. Kashiprasad seconded the amendment.

NOT LIKE GOVT. BUDGET.

Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary, said that the budget presented was not like the one presented in the Legis atures. There the Government had authority to levy taxes, if not raise loans. But the Congress could not levy any taxes. It was the good fortune or luck of the B.P.C.C. that it had some property from which there was a regular yearly income. He agreed that sub-Committees were inoperative without funds. But the Congress could not go to the Public and demand money, unless there was some extra-ordinary event. Years like 1930 and 1932, when the budget was for Rs. 40,000 would no doubt be coming. As long as there was no money on hand, the officials of the Congress could not do anything in the matter. He had no objection if some activity was created, whereby money could be got.

Mr. Nagindas Master, the Vice-President supported Mr. Patil.

TOO MUCH.

Mr. K. M. Munshi thought that the form in which the budget had been presented did not give an analytical idea of the income and expenditure. He suggested that the budget shou'd be presented under four separate , headings namely, Estate, Propaganda and Organisation, Office Expenditure and Contributions to the A.I.C.C He thought that the contribution of Rs. 1,000 to the A.I.C.C. was too much considering the financial state of the B.P.C.C. The officials should see that it is reduced.

Mrs. Munshi referred to the expenditure on the maintenance of the Motor Cars and Buses and suggested that if that item could conveniently be delected the amount could be utalised in paying for the various Sub-Committees.

Mr. Meherally's amendment was put to vote and lost and the budget figures were approved.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

The suggestions made by the Constitution Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. was then taken up for discussion. Mr. P. R. Lele, Secretary of the sub-Committee, who had been specially invited to be present moved that the B.P.C.C. should recommend the following amendments in the Constitution of the Indian National Congress to the Lucknow Congress Session:—

(1) That Art. V (b. ii), being the provision regarding manual labour, should be deleted from the Constitution.

(2) That Art. VI (g. iv), being the provision as regards proportional representation in respect of election of delegates should be deleted from the Constitution.

(3) That such changes may be made in the Constitution as to reduce the proportion of original members to a delegate from 500 to 250, and to double the maximum number of delegates allotted to each Province.

(4) That the representation of each Province on the A.I.C.C. should be also doubled.

(5) That the provision with regard to the period to elapse between the enrolment of an original member and his being qualified to exercise his vote be modified so as to reduce the same to three months prevailing Constitution.

"OBJECTIONABLE CLAUSE."

Mr. Yusuf Meherally during the general discussion of the amendments heartily supported the sub-Committee's suggestion regarding the Manual Labour Clause. He thought that the clause was rushed through in hurry last year without proper consideration. It was a most objectionable clause and should be given a "peaceful, truthful and non-violent burial" at an early date.

To the second amendment regarding proportional representation, Mr. Meherally moved an amendment to the effect that both the systems should be approved, leaving the option of choosing the system to the Provincial Congress Committees.

Mr. Lele said that such an amendment was not necessary as the P.C.Cs had power to accept any system they liked irrespective of the Constitution by changing the Provincial Constitution.

Mr. Meherally did not press his amendment.

Regarding the amendment about increasing the number of delegates to the Congress, he suggested that the Congress should revert to the old number of 6000 and regarding representation on the A.I.C.C. the present number should be trebled.

The above suggestions were negatived.

He agreed with the last suggestion regarding reducing the time limit for entitling an original member to exercise his vote.

MUNSHI AND LABOUR CLAUSE

Mr. K. M. Munshi, who was called the "author of the New Constitution" said that he had not come across any constitution which had been called by all parties as "perfect". Referring to the Labour Clause, he said it had been introduced as an experiment. After an year it had been found that it was not workable, at least from the Bombay view point. Those who had done the manual labour had done it grudgingly. If that Clause was to be retained as Party discipline, he had no objection to it. If not he was for its removal.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Referring to Proportional representation, he said that if there was any evil which had destroyed democracy, it was the system of proportional representation. That was the case in the Danubian States in Europe. It created isolated interests and brought about misunderstanding among friends. He was for its removal.

Regarding the number of delegates he said that after having tried 2000, now a further experiment should be made with 4000 delegates. He thought that the number would provide for proper business being conducted while 8000 would be a crowd, unmanageable.

Mr. Ganapathishanker Desai, General Secretary, opposed the deletion of the Manual Labour Clause. He thought that the Clause had not been properly tried and it should not be done away with so soon.

A MERE FARCE

Mr. S. K. Patil thought that the proper kind of psychology had not been created for the successful working of the Manual Labour Clause. Giving Bombay figures, he said that out of the 210 who had registered their names under the Manual Labour Clause only 10 had been regularly doing Manual Labour, and the whole thing had turned out to be a mere farce.

SUPPORT TO BAKHALE BILL.

After the amendments to the Constitution to be recommended to the Congress had been approved, the House passed the following resolution moved by Mr. F. M. Pinto and seconded by Mr. Yusuf Meherally:

"This meeting of the B.P.C.C. supports the principle underlying the Bakhale Bill and extends its sympathy and support to the agitation carried on by the organisations, namely the Hotel Workers' Union, Saloon Workers' Union, Shop Assistants' Union and the Gumastha Mandal" "This meeting further calls upon the popular representatives in the Council to support this legislation."

The House then adjourned.

"DESTRUCTIVE POLICIES" NOT FOR LIBERALS

Kunzru Condemns India Act But Pleads For Working Of Reforms

MADRAS, March 14

"It is difficult to believe that the New Government of India Act can be regarded in any sense as an instrument of real political progress" observed Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, President of the Servants of India Society addressing a meeting to-night at the Ranade Hall under the auspices of the Madras National Liberal Party.

Nothing had transpired these nine years, he added, to change or modify our opinion. But on the other hand, events had tended to intensify and deepen our suspicion regarding the intentions of the authorities in England and India. The recent Order-in-Council regarding the Excluded Areas, he affirmed, had unmistakably widened the gulf that had separated the Government and public opinion in the country.

Pandit Kunzru paid tribute to the Hammond Committee for clear, thorough and firmhanded way in which they had faced the task before them, but expressed surprise the Madras Government had objected to their recommendations regarding multi-member constituencies.

However, defective the new reforms might be, he expressed the opinion it would be impossible to wreck the same or make them unworkable. He appealed to people to face the realities of the situation and rule out all negative or destructive policies and work the reforms for what they were worth, taking every opportunity to demonstrate to the authorities the defects and gross insufficiency and inadequacy of the provisions contained in the new act.—A. P.

LABOUR SEATS UNDER REFORMS

All Representation Must Be Through Trade Unions, Urges Ex-President

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 13.

Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, ex-President, All-India Trades Union Congress, has issued the following statement on the report of the Indian Delimitation Committee:—

"The report of the Indian Delimitation Committee is, of course, some improvement on the memorandum submitted by the U.P. Government, so far as it concerns Labour seats in the United Provinces. The U. P. Government in its memorandum, had drawn a sharp and uncalled for distinction between organised and unorganised Labour, by wanting to deprive Trade Union Members from being enrolled as electors in or seeking elections from Special Labour Constituencies, other than the Trade Union Constituency, Recommendations on similar lines, were made by several other Provincial Governments. The acceptance of the vicious principle would surely have led to a serious set-back to the Trade Union Movement. The Delimitation Committee has no doubt done the right thing in not accepting that part of the recommendations of the Government and it has agreed to allow electors of one Labour constituency to seek election from another Labour constituency.

Still, however, the recommendations of the Committee are far from satisfactory. All the Labour seats should have been filled through Trade Unions as has been done in the case of Commerce seats. The Committee by accepting this principle would have given an impetus to the growth of genuine Trade Union Movement in the country.

There is still time and I do hope that when the report goes up to Parliament for final approval this necessary alteration would be made.

CONGRESS R. C. CHAIRMANSHIP

Board Of Control To Convene Meeting To Elect Substitute For Jawahar

LUCKNOW, March 14.

The "United Press" understands that the question of the election of the chairman of the Reception Committee of the ensuing Indian National Congress, which is held to be responsible for all the squabbles and dissensions in the Congress camp, will loom large at the meeting of the Board of Control which is to be held here on the morning of March 15, and the following days.

This much vexed question which was shelved for the time being by electing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as chairman of the Reception Committee, has again arisen as Panditji has been elected President of the Congress. As there is hardly one month for the Congress session to begin, this issue can no longer be kept in abeyance and the Board of Control has to decide it one for all.

It is understood that the Board of Control which came into being by a resolution of the Provincial Congress Committee at Agra with all the powers of the Provincial Congress Committee at a time when the whole atmosphere was vitiated with suspicion and jealousy, and to which subsequently the members of the Reception Committee delegated all their powers, is not now under the present normal conditions, going to nominate the chairman. The Board will convene a meeting of the members of the Reception Committee by the third week of this month when it is understood, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will call upon the members present to elect their own chairman as he shall have to shoulder a higher responsibility i.e. the presidentship of the Indian National Congress.—United Press.

Kurundwad Ryots' Durbar

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURUNDWAD, March 15.

The ninth session of the State Ryots' Durbar will be held on the 28th instant. It was to have been held on the 29th of January but it was postponed owing to death of the late King George.

One Killed In Lorry-Ekka Collision

ALLAHABAD, March 14.

One person was killed and two others injured as a result of an accident when a firebridge lorry struck an ekka.—A. P.

Courts And Freedom Of Press

IMPORTANT PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENT

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Monday, March 2 upheld the freedom of the public and the Press to criticise court sentences provided the criticism is made in good faith.

Mr. A. P. Ambard, editor of the "Port of Spain Gazette," had appealed from a conviction and fine of £25 imposed on him by the Supreme Court of Trinidad for contempt of Court in two articles, "The Inequality of Sentences" and "The Human Element in Awarding Punishment."

Mr. Ambard revised an article written by someone else on "The Human Element," and the Trinidad Court had held that the article was written "with the direct object of bringing the administration of the criminal law by the judges into disfavour with the public."

The appeal was heard by Lord Atkin, Lord Maugham and Sir Sidney Rowlatt.

SENTENCES COMPARED.

Lord Atkin said that the editor compared two sentences at the local Sessions in charges of intent to murder. Lord Atkin went on:

"Whether the authority and position of an individual judge or the due administration of justice, is concerned, no wrong is committed by any member of the public who exercises the ordinary right of criticising in good faith—in private or public—the public act done in the seat of justice.

"Provided that members of the public abstain from imputing improper motives, to those taking part in the administration of justice, and are genuinely exercising a right of criticism and not acting in malice or attempting to impair the admnistration of justice, they are immune.

"Justice is not a cloistered virtue, she must be allowed to suffer the scrutiny and respectful—even though outspoken—comments of ordinary men.

THEY DO VARY.

"It is unnecessary to discuss whether his criticism of the sentences was well founded. It is very seldom that the observer has the means of ascertaining all the circumstances which weigh with an experienced judge.

"The writer is, however, perfectly justified in pointing out that sentences do vary in apparently similar circumstances with the habit of mind of the particular judge. It is quite inevitable.

"Some very conscientious judges have thought it their duty to visit particular crimes with exemplary sentences; others, equally conscientious, have thought it their duty to view the same crimes with leniency.

"If to say that the human element enters into the awarding of punishment be contempt of court, it is to be feared that few in or out of the profession would escape."

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Lord Atkin added: "Their lordships have discussed this case at some length because, in one aspect, it concerns the liberty of the Press, which is no more than the liberty of any member of the public to criticise temperately and fairly, but freely, any episode in the administration of justice.

"They have come to the conclusion that there is no evidence upon which the court could find that the appellant has exceeded this right, or that he acted with untruth or malice, or with the direct object of bringing the administration of justice into disrepute."

"They are satisfied that the Supreme Court took the course they did with a desire to uphold the dignity and authority of the law as administered in Trinidad; there nevertheless seems to have been a misconception of the doctrine of contempt of court as applied to public criticism. A jurisdiction of a very necessary and useful kind was applied in a case to which it was not properly applicable."

The appeal by the editor was accordingly allowed and the Attorney-General of Trinidad and Tobago (as respondent to the appeal) was ordered to pay the costs, and also those in the court at Trinidad.

INFIRMARY FOR INCURABLE PATIENTS IN BOMBAY

Silver Jubilee Fund Distribution Committee Considers Question

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay presided over a meeting of the Silver Jubilee Fund Distribution Committee at Government House on Thursday.

It was announced after the last meeting that the amount returned from the Central Fund to Bombay City is approximately Rs. 3,36,000 of which 75 per cent (i.e. Rs. 2,52,000) will be spent entirely for the benefit of the Bombay City hospitals, the balance going to the charities concerned in the original appeal without any restrictions as to the uses to which these Societies shall devote the money.

It was decided at Thursday's meeting that these latter sums should be handed over to the charities concerned forthwith, and, as a result of this decision, the Indian Red Cross Society, Bombay Branch, will receive approximately Rs. 33,600/, and the Bombay Branches of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, the St. John's Ambulance Association, and the Indian Army Benevolent Fund, will receive approximately Rs. 16,300 each.

As regards the balance of Rs. 2,52,000; one of the schemes which is under consideration is the founding and endowment, in Bombay, of an Infirmary to accommodate incurable patients who at present occupy beds in Bombay hospitals which are really intended for curable cases. The sum available is not sufficient for this purpose and it was therefore decided to defer a decision on the disposal of the balance as a further sum may become available.

A Committee will shortly issue an appeal for funds to provide a Memorial to His Late Majesty, and it is hoped that this Committee will agree to amalgamate the two funds so that a really important and lasting object may be attained.

ECHO OF SNOW-STORM HAVOC

Khilanmary Chowkidar's Body Unearthed

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMMU, March 15.

After strenuous efforts in face of unfavourable weather conditions the dead body of the Chowkidar of the Khilanmary hut has been found. All bodies that were buried under snow in the Khilan tragedy have now been recovered.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*

IF YOU WON'T EAT, AT LEAST YOU DON'T HAVE TO STAY HERE!
WE WON'T GO ANYWHERE WITH YOU--- I DON'T TRUST YOU!
2-20
YOU'RE MY BROTHER, BUT IF YOU DON'T GET OUT-- I'LL SHOOT!
HARRY!— PLEASE!---
I'LL KILL-----
NO, HARRY! ----STOP!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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WITH ONE SWIFT MOTION, DICK SEIZES THE CANDLE AND HURLS IT AT HIS BROTHER!

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.